The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,987—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,
A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
Prickly-heat, Piles, Chafed Skin, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Insect-Bites or Stings, and most Skin Ailments.
Free from Animal Fat—Keeps Good in any Climate.
Sold in Large Pots, 1s½d. each.

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AWARDED 57 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Bak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
R.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson.	25th Feb.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell.	4th March.
R.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
R.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell.	1st April.
R.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR.	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
R.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
R.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

8th March	19th April
22nd ,,	3rd May
5th April	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
CERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
CERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
CERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
CERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, St. Gothard s, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ITALA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May ,,
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Lascon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
SPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ITALA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th ,,
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	29th ,,
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
SPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies forty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, February 22, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR DJIBOUTI and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six or nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are Uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 25th February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,558 tons, on the 26th February, at 11 a.m. or thereafter on arrival of the English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingee, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 1st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

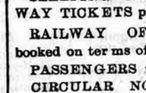
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,997 tons, on the 2nd March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Under signed.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1893. Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THE DENTISTS' TOOTH POWDER.

Recommended and Prescribed by the Eminent Dentists,

MESSRS. BROMLEY and CAMPBELL, for Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth. It is a pleasant and fragrant Dentifrice, leaving a refreshing coolness in the mouth, and is unequalled for sweetening the breath and preserving the Teeth.
Per Box, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

A SAFE and sure remedy in Gout, Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout. It is composed of thoroughly tried remedies, recommended by Dr. Garrod, and has been highly spoken of by sufferers who have tried it.

Price Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES, per Bottle, Re 1.

Recommended to be taken with the Gout Mixture, the beneficial action of which they greatly assist.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RIDING, SPORTING, RACING BREECHES.

"OUR SPECIALITE."

ALL MATERIALS.

FROM Rs. 19-4,

FOR STYLE, FIT, AND FINISH.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co. invite attention to their splendid Stock of Jewellery, which is kept up to date by frequent importation of New Patterns and Novelties from Leading London Houses; also to their stock of

ELECTRO PLATE.

Purchased only from the Best Houses at Home. This is a fact of the highest importance, as inferior and slightly plated Articles may be made to have the same superficial appearance as those of good quality, and the Maker's name and reputation is, therefore, the only Guarantee which the Ordinary Purchaser of Electro Plate has of the excellence of the Article he buys.

PARCELS SENT FOR SELECTION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRICKET BATS and Balls of all Prices. Guaranteed best English-make. Prices on Application.
MADON, SONS & CO., TENNIS BALLS AND BATS.
FORT, BOMBAY.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to anyone who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

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THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS. Long Cloth, for wearing under Uniform. Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS. Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS. Collars attached. Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS. French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns. Each Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS. White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless. Each, Rs. 7-8.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
" FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
" POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been

REMOVED

from ESPLANADE ROAD to COOLER, LIGHTER, and MORE COMMODIOUS and Modern Premises, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET and APOLLO STREET, on the site of the Old Secretariat, where Visitors can at all times spend an hour pleasantly without being incommoded by heat.

THACKER & CO., LD.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

TESTIMONIAL—

SMEDLEYS,"
MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE,
August 14th, 1891.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—Will you be good enough to send by Parcel Post to the above address 6 Pots of your EXTRACT OF CHICKEN? I require it for use on my voyage back to Bombay.

I think you should advertise this Extract more widely. IT IS A MOST INVALUABLE ARTICLE FOR INVALIDS and TRAVELLERS, and being so solid, is convenient to carry about.

I left Bombay in very bad health, and could not take Ship's food, consequently I had to live almost entirely on your CHICKEN EXTRACT, which I brought with me. Many of my Fellow-Passengers found it most acceptable WHEN SUFFERING FROM SEA SICKNESS. A small lozenge of the EXTRACT allowed to dissolve in the mouth is not only agreeable but very SATISFYING and NOURISHING, as it can be taken this way. It is invaluable to TRAVELLERS, EITHER ADULTS OR CHILDREN.

An American Doctor here, to whom I have shown the Extract, says there is NOTHING EQUAL TO IT IN AMERICA, and there is certainly NOTHING SO GOOD OBTAINABLE IN ENGLAND.

I have kept it, after opening, for ten or twelve days without it going bad.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. F. S.

The above Testimonial speaks for itself. We are constantly being assured by those who use it of its wonderful sustaining powers.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS:
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

LAST DAYS :—

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 24th,

SATURDAY, 25th.

Military Band every Evening at 5-30.

From 8 A. M. to 8 P.M.

Admission, REDUCED to 4 ANNAS.

EXHIBITION CLOSES on SATURDAY EVENING.

Exhibitors will please send for their Pictures at the Secretariat on Monday after 10 a.m.

EVE'S BOWER

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission—One Rupee.

IN AID OF THE
BAI AWABAI BHOWNUGGREE
HOME FOR NURSES
THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL Co.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of
T. E. LORD and LADY HARRIS,
WILL PERFORM IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH INST.
The well-known Talismanic Opera of
"SANGEEN BAKAVLI,"
Followed by the Parsee Social Farce,
"GUSTAD GAMAT."

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 12 As., 8 As., and 4 As.
Box Plan at the Novelty Theatre from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH WILL BE HELD IN THE CATHEDRAL BOYS' SCHOOL,
On FRIDAY, MARCH 3rd, at 5-30 p.m.
THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY WILL PRESIDE.
The attendance of all Friends and well-wishers of the Society is invited.

TENDERS are invited before 5th March for the SUPPLY of FRESH PROVISIONS, LIVE STOCK and FODDER to Her Majesty's Ships and Indian Troopships at Bombay.

Forms and particulars may be obtained on BOARD H. M. S. TENASSERIM, in Bombay Harbour.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DELIVERY OF PARCELS AT POONA.

THE Public are hereby informed that on and after the 1st March next, until further notice, Mr. G. E. PILCHER will DELIVER PARCELS ARRIVING at POONA STATION for the Company and all charges due thereon should be paid to him.

2. The following will be the charges for this service in addition to the Railway freight, namely :—

1 to 5 Seers.....One Anna.
Over 5 up to 10 Seers.....One Anna Six Pies.
Over 10 and up to 20 Seers.....Two Annas.

With an addition of One Pie per seer on each Parcel, which weighs more than Twenty Seers.

3.—Senders of Parcels to Poona are requested to advise the Company's Staff at the forwarding Station, either verbally or in writing, whether they wish them booked for delivery or to be kept at the Station until called for.

4.—Mr G. E. Pilcher is authorised to pay Octroi and other charges, demanded by the Municipality of Poona, and to recover the amount so paid from the consignees of Parcels in addition to the charges for conveyance and delivery.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

{ Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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H. C., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Electric Powder.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibinar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PEARSE and Co. are wholesale Importers of OILMAN STORES, &c. Brand's Beef per doz. Rs 12. Chicken per doz. Rs. 17. Jam, per tin As. 5, Potted Meat per tin As. 5. Price Lists on application. Apollo Street, Bombay.

THREE FLOORS TO BE LET, from 1st March, in Fort, Church Gate Street, will be repaired and oil painted. Apply at MORTON, MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET at PANCHGANI.—THREE COTTAGES, formerly the property of Mrs Mary Ann Spires. For particulars apply to Mr. S. HIGGINS, No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.

TO LET.—On Malabar Hill, for 3 or 4 months, from the middle of May, FURNISHED HOUSE, with ACCOMMODATION for four Bachelors. Rent very moderate. Apply to "Q," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND TRAINING CLASS.—2nd Session of 1893 to commence next April. Prospectus on application. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—10 H. P. PORTABLE ENGINE ; 8 H. P. Vertical Engine and Boiler ; 10 and 12 H. P. Horizontal Engines. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co. Bellasis Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of GERMAN BOAR HOUNDS, Tiger coloured, height 36", very powerful.—Apply, "M", care of this Paper.

FOLDING or TRAVELLING HARMONIUMS, complete in case, with 5 stops, in solid walnut veneered case ; compass 3 octaves. This instrument shuts in a box. Rs. 125 to Rs. 160.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTICLES FOR SALE.—Meagher's 10 by 8 Camera complete, with all the necessary requisites ; also one Dallmeyer's 12 by 10 lens. Apply to S. N. DABHALKAR, Dabhalkar's Wada, Kalbadevi Road.

WANTED, full plate PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, in good condition.—" Box 2," care of this office.

GOOD COOK available 1st June ; two excellent AYAHS available April and May. Apply Colonel WILSON, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, a TEACHER (Male or Female) for a boy of 9 years, from 10 to 1 daily, on Cumballa Hill. State terms, and send certificates (copies) to "No. 52," care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

TEAS ! TEAS ! ! TEAS ! ! ! Finest Orange Pekoe. A really Excellent Tea. Re. 1-4 per lb. Pekoe Re. 1 per lb. Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb. Family Mixture As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

SPECIAL 200 LADIES' UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, Children's, Sailor, and Boater Hats, Manufacturers. Samples of the LATEST and most FASHIONABLE Shapes all in perfect condition. To be SOLD at 25 per cent. below usual Prices.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.—Rooms available.—Apply CHARLES GRAY, Proprietor.

H. O. SELBY says about "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar :—"Should any person desire to act on "Falstaff's" resolution, and live cleanly as a nobleman should, I would advise him to put up at the "FOUNTAIN HOTEL."

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PRICE PER COPY, ONLY ONE RUPEE, Postage One Anna.—The FIRST INDIAN MEMBER of the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. Being a Collection of the main incidents relating to Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION to PARLIAMENT. Apply to Mr. P. SUBRAHMANYACHETTE, 9, Armenian Street, Madras.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap :—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street ; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. J. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS Oxford Shoes Tan Fittings. A very Cool Shoe. Rs. 7.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources, 1s to be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 24th February, 1893, at 5-30 p.m.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON and Co. have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the Company, as from the 1st March, 1893.

The OFFICES of the Company will be REMOVED from 73, Apollo Street to Messrs. GREAVES COTTON and Co.'s Offices, on the 1st Proximo.

By Order of the Board of Directors and the Local Committee,

A. C. WALKER, Chairman,
Local Committee, Anglo-Indian Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned at 12 Noon on the 20th March, 1893, for the FEED for two years of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

2.—Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3.—A deposit of Rs 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5.—The conditions to the contract, deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A. M and 4 P. M.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post Master.

Bombay, G. P. O., 13th February, 1893.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co., are APPOINTED SECRETARIES and AGENTS of the above Company in the place and stead of Messrs. SADANAND BALKRISTNA and Co., who have resigned.

The Directors have resolved to borrow a sum of Rupees 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company and for paying off the old Debentures and other Debts of the Company and to raise such amount by the issue of New Debentures of Rs. 100 each repayable on the 30th day of June, 1897, or earlier at the option of the Company, and bearing interest at 9 per cent per annum payable half yearly.

Debentures of the value of Rupees ONE LAC have already been subscribed, and for the present Debentures of the value of Rs. 25,000 are available for subscription by the Public.

Applications for Debentures should be made to the undersigned on or before the end of February 1893.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, The Maharani Ice Co., Ld.

A NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA having decided to OFFER REWARDS for the PRODUCTION of DESIGNS and MODELS best adapted for MULE CARTS for the TRANSPORT use of the British Army in India, after practical test in India of a full-sized specimen, hereby announces the following Premia and conditions of award for a competition open to all nations :—

1ST PRIZE 750 (seven hundred and fifty) Pounds Sterling.
2ND PRIZE—300 (five hundred).
3RD PRIZE—375 (three hundred and seventy-five).
4TH PRIZE—250 (two hundred and fifty).
5TH PRIZE—125 (one hundred and twenty-five).

2.—The award of the above Premia will be entirely entrusted to a Jury composed as below :—

PRESIDENT :—
The Quarter Master General of the Army in India.

MEMBERS:—
An Officer detailed by the Director General of Ordnance in India.
An officer detailed by the Commissary-General-in-Chief in India, and three technical members selected from practical Cart or Carriage Builders, wheelwrights, Managers of Railway Carriage Works, or from such unofficial artisan experts as may be appointed by the Government of India.

The President to have the casting vote.

The decision of the Jury in any matter whatever connected with the award of Premia to be considered final, and equally binding upon competitors and upon the Government of India.

Any premium to be paid in India if desired, in rupees, at the exchange prevailing on the date of the award.

3.—The Secretary of State for India guarantees the payment of the Premia on the condition that the Jury certify that on the date fixed for closing the competition at least 25 (twenty-five) designs have been received from as many *bona fide* different competitors. It will be, however, entirely within the power of the Jury to withhold such Premia as it considers not sufficiently deserved by the merits of the designs.

4.—The question of cost being of the highest importance, the designs should give the estimated price in Pounds Sterling, or rupees, of a single cart delivered free on board in London or at Bombay, Calcutta or Allahabad.

As a guarantee of good faith on the part of the competitor as regards estimated cost, he will, if recommended for a premium receive in the first instance only one-half of such premium immediately on its award. He will, however, only receive the same proportion of the other half as represents the proportion by which he may have under-estimated the actual cost of the cart.

It is left to the jury to ascertain by tender in the open market, or by such other means as it considers suitable, what would be the cost of the cart to Government, and to make its award accordingly.

For example, a competitor wins the first premium of £750 for a design which he estimates to cost £20 per cart. He will at once receive £375. The Jury will then take such steps as it thinks advisable to determine the true market value of the cart, and having found it to be £30 or 50 per cent. more than the estimate, would give the designer a premium of £375, plus 50 per cent. on £375, or a total of £562½. If, however, the true market value agreed with the estimate, the competitor would receive the total premium of £750.

5.—The object desired to be attained by this competition is the production of a design, accompanied in all cases by a working model, for a military transport cart adapted to conditions which make the use of interchangeable metal parts for all important portions of the cart absolutely indispensable.

6.—Intending competitors wishing for the fullest details as to the kind of cart required will be supplied with further instructions on application to the Director of Stores, India Office, Westminster, London, S. W., or to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta. British India.

Foreign competitors may obtain further particulars on application to the Secretaries of Her Britannic Majesty's Embassies or Legations at the respective capitals, but are recommended to apply, as notified above, to London or Calcutta.

7.—The designs and models framed in needful details should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta,

No designs or models reaching Calcutta later than the 30th June 1893 will be allowed to compete. The time of transit for Parcel Post from London to Calcutta may be taken at 24 days.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretary.

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FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
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URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
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CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form).
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 161 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
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VEUVE MONNIER ET SES FILS.	Epernay.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military, Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
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BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED

LOCOMOTIVE SHOP FOREMAN TO FILL AN EXPECTED VACANCY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for POST of LOCOMOTIVE SHOP FOREMAN at the Head Workshops of the Burma State Railway at Insein, Salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 400, according to qualifications. Applicants must have been fairly educated and thoroughly trained as Mechanics in European Railway Workshops, and with experience in the most modern methods of Locomotive Shop and machine work, Age not less than 35. Apply with copy of testimonials to

C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

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MEDOWS STREET.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

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COMMENCING from 3rd FEBRUARY, at 10 a.m., and continuing daily.

THE GODOWN STOCK
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AT
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CONDITIONS :—
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All for cash *only*, and Buyers to arrange their own delivery at the time of purchase.

Rare opportunities for Families, Large Consumers, Dealers &c.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Ld.,
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25 PER CENT. LESS CATALOGUE PRICE.

Goods can be delivered to Servants from the Hill on Payment.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

AT 4-30 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1893, Messrs. PINTO and Co. are instructed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the Bungalow with outhouses standing on land, admeasuring 14,000 square yards or thereabouts, the property of Mr. J. H. SIMONS, situate in the Talegaon Limits, Igatpuri Talooka, Nasik District, bounded as follows :—On the East by the Road leading to the Constitution Hill, on the West by the house and vacant ground of Bomnubee Muradkhan, on the North by the Road leading to W. Osborne's Bungalow, and on the South by a Municipal Nullah.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, lease or otherwise, are required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. The Bungalow is situated in the centre of the town and has a commanding site within a easy distance to the Railway Station and Workshops.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

PINTO AND Co.,
Auctioneers, Agra Road, Igatpuri.
Igatpuri, 6th February, 1893.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
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HEAD OFFICE :
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
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Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....RAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mendo & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
4 " " 6 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,053½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,925
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	all	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 6 pr. ct.	£3:
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Plie	5,000	100	100	10	80
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no o
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	600	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 25½	303
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	195
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	— 9	20 63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100		
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Thacker & Co.		2,000	500	all	60 875
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 67
Telephone Co.		9,300	25	25	192

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Allianpee	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	84
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	200	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	690 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Dora Mills Co., Ld.	5,608	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	695
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hinganghat Mill	700	800	500	40	660
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	800	Rs. 50	845
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	—	1,175
Imperial Cotton Manfg.	900	500	500	10 pr. ct.	695
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	695
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,800	40	890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	977½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee Jahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Manoockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,527½
Merarji Goculdas	5,000	0	250	6	143¾
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Madura Mills	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,015
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Southern India	750	2,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern Maharatta	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Star of India	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	350
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Vesaishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	15	500
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	340
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	740
	900	1,000	1,000	—	61

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'l	1,100	18 pr. ct.	355 x
Apollo	750	000'l	2,200	90	205 300
Bellary	167	001'l	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	20	1,325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd.	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475 x 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	435
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mashmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	108½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	260
New Berar	1,200	500		Rs. 55	585
New Indian	1,000	125		Rs. 12	125
Prince of Wales	100	500		Rs. 25 dvd.	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375 x
Sind	450	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volicart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14
China Leaf	,,	25-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-3 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-3 ,,
Australia do.	,,	25-12
Bombay do.	,,	25-12
English Sovereigns	,,	16-10
Do. Dragons	,,	16-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	109-8
Do. 17½ do.	,,	109-11
Carolus Dollars	,,	230- Nominal.
Florican do.	,,	223
Five Francs	,,	218

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Yacht Club, Half-Yearly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay V. R. Association, Coorla.
Cyclists' Dance, Town Hall.
Bombay Art Exhibitiou, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Music at the Secretariat 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Inchbarra (s), from Barry ; and Lord Erne (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Banda (s), and Vadala (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Akbar (s), Mauritius ; Flor de Mar (brig), Inhambane ; and Flor de Diu (brig), Delagoa Bay.

KATHOKE.—Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Kathoke's *Ootamna* ceremonies will be performed to-day, at Dady Sett's Agiary, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.— Mails for Karachi, Sind, Verawal, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s.s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 25th instant.

FOUND DEAD.—The dead body of a prematurely-born female child was found, at Mangesh Senay Street, Fort, on Wednesday morning, at 9 a.m. The information was conveyed to the Coroner, who gave orders for its burial.

B. B. R. A. S.—The meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, called for the 27th instant, in connection with the address of Professor Deussen, will be held, on Saturday, the 25th, at 5-15 p.m., there being a meeting of the University Senate, on the 27th, at the same hour.

THE KARBHARI OF MIRAJ.—Mr. C. S. Chitray, the State Kharbhari of Miraj, who has been staying in Bombay for the benefit of his health for the last two months, left this for Poona by the mail-train, *en route* to Mahableshwar. His friends will be glad to know that the change has done him much good, and that he is fast improving.

CAMA AND ALLBLESS HOSPITALS ENDOWMENT FUND.—With reference to the acknowledgment in yesterday's issue of Rs. 1,638-4-3 in cash and Government Paper for Rs. 400 from the Presidency Executive Engineer, the honourary treasurer begs to add that the sums in question are balances of subscriptions given by the Bomanji Eduji Allbless family for construction of the Allbless Hospital, which they have generously allowed to be made over to the endowment fund.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens, on Friday, not on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m., the following programme :—

Lancers	The old Guard ..... Crook.
Overture	Hans Heiling ..... Marschner.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl ..Balfer.
Gavotte	The First Kiss ..... Schubert.
Valse	Eldorado ..... Royal.
Polka	See me Dance ..... Solomon.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition this evening, at 5-30 :—

Quadrille	Chaine De Fleurs ..... C. Faust.
Overture	Ruberahl ..... Flotow.
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow ..Paul De Loetz.
Valse	Love's Old Sweet Song ...E. Bucalossi.
Selection	Les Cloches De Corneville..Planquette.
Polka	Trotr Kopfghen ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICES.—We are requested to announce that the Rev. W. Wallrath, S. J., has undertaken to deliver a series of sermons at the Roman Catholic Church, at Nesbit Road, Byculla, from Sunday last, and ending on Easter Sunday, the 2nd April next. The Reverend Gentleman, who will preach daily at the above-mentioned church at 7 p.m., will deal with some of the most vital questions of the day, as the sermons will be of a scientific religious character. The high reputation acquired by the Rev. W. Wallrath as a preacher both in Europe and America, and the skill with which he treats his subject, are a sufficient guarantee that his sermons will be interesting.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—At Herr Carl Walther's soiree, on March 2, at Readymoney House, he will play the following pieces, viz.,—" Sonata" in G. minor by Tartini ; the " Andante" and " Molto Vivace" of Mendelssohn's Concerto; the " 2nd Nocturne" of Chopin ; a " Romanza Andaluza," by Sarasate ; the " Romance Sansparolas," the " Rondo elegant" and a " Mazurka Caracteristique" by Wieniawskie. Mrs. Stanley-Smith will sing "Che Faro Senza Euridice" of Gluck, and the " Serenade" by Gounod. Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier will sing " Beauty's Eyes," by Paolo Tosti. Herr A. Kaufmann will sing " The Magic of thy Voice," by Meyer Helmund ; and Mr. R. Wenning will play a " Chauson Hongroise," by Dupont.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. PEYTON MEMORIAL FUND.—Third list of subscriptions. Previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,363 ; R. E. Candy, Rs. 100, B. S. Deshpande, Rs. 75 ; A. Crawley-Boevey, A. Lucas, T. M. Filgate, and Santapa Rangapa, each Rs. 50 ; W. M. Fletcher, Rs. 30 ; K. K. Deshpande and A. E. Kamat, each Rs. 25 ; M. S. Basroor, M. A. Saunshi, and W. S. Haldipoor, each Rs. 15; K. S. Chandawar, Rs. 12 ; W. W. Coen, G. B. Hosoo, S. J. Patravali, V. G. Sashihittal, R. M. Masoor, V. M. Balwalli, L. S. Upponi, K. D. Shirali, J. P. Asukar, R. A. Chandawar, Rustomjee Framjee, and Bahoorao Desai, each Rs. 10 ; R. L. Belgaumkar, Rs. 8; N. S. Mavinkurve, Rs. 7; E. V. Haliyal, W. D. Deshpande, B. B. Jamkhandi, M. G. Godekatti, M. S. Balwalli, Manjapaya Sorab, M. M. Burde, R. S. Shirali, S. R. Shetti, and S. R. Nagarkatti, each Rs. 6 ; J. M. Darji, M. A. Sanda, G. M. Bhatkal, and Baboorao Desai, each Rs. 5 ; subscribers under rupees five Rs. 69 ;—total Rs. 2,159. W. A. Talbot, honorary secretary.

A DISHONEST COOK.—Inspector Butterfield, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged Santoo Pinto, a Goanese cook, with stealing Rs. 18, belonging to Mrs. Morris, wife of a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. The complainant had engaged the accused as her domestic servant on the 3rd April, 1892, and a few days after she entrusted him with Rs. 18 to be paid to her landlord as the monthly rent of the place she occupied. The accused, instead of carrying out the instructions of his mistress, appropriated the amount to his own use. The prosecutrix did not know about it, until the landlord sent in his monthly bill, demanding the rent, and it was then that the dishonesty of the cook was discovered. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused at Goojeria Bazaar, Byculla, on Wednesday last. The accused, in his defence, stated that in her complaint to the police the prosecutrix had also accused him of stealing a coat and a carpet, but that was a false complaint and so was the present one. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.

NUISANCE AT THE DELISLE ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Mahadoo Essoo and thirteen other Hindoos with committing nuisance on the public thoroughfare, at DeLisle Road, on the 12th instant. Some time ago a petition was sent to the Municipal Commissioner from the residents of the DeLisle Road, complaining about the nuisance caused in that locality. The Municipal Commissioner forwarded the petition to the Commissioner of Police, who directed Superintendent Nolan to take the necessary steps to put a stop to the nuisance complained of. Inspector Butterfield, of the Camatipoora Section, thereupon posted a policeman to keep a watch there. On the 12th instant, the police arrested fourteen persons committing nuisance there. The whole of the accused pleaded ignorance of the law, and begged to be excused. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, observed that the accused should not in future commit nuisance on the public road, but they should use the public urinals. The first eleven accused were fined four annas each, and the rest were warned and discharged.

BOMBAY ENTERPRISE IN CALCUTTA.—It will interest Bombay cotton spinners to learn that Bengal is making rapid strides in the cotton industry and keeping well up with her Western rival—the Bombay Presidency. Within the last six months two large contracts have been settled for cotton mills, both of which are being built on the banks of the sacred River Hooghly. The larger of the two mills is called The Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., the agents for which are the well-known and respected Khoja firm, of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. of this city. The mill is to be replete with all modern appliances and will be fireproof throughout. The whole of the contract has been placed with Mr. John Marshall, the agent of the eminent firm of machinists, Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, Ld., who are so well-known in the South and East of India. The contract is for 30,000 ring and mule spindles with the necessary preparation for same. An interesting feature will be the introduction of 200 looms, which will be, we believe, the only weaving machinery of its kind in Calcutta. The engines are to be of the latest compound Corliss type, to drive 1,000 indicated horse-power, which together with the necessary gearing and boilers, are being made by the well-known firm of Messrs. John and Edward Wood, of Bolton. It will be interesting to watch the progress of Bombay enterprise on the Bengal side.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. SANTON.

A MARINE court-of-inquiry, consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, President; Mr. W. Potts, Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Docks ; and Mr. H. S. Blackburn, Master of the P. and O. Company's s. s. Teheran ; as assessors, was held yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, to inquire into the circumstances under which the s.s. Santon stranded off the Island of Havatele Kabir on the morning of the 2nd instant. Mr. Yorke-Smith appeared for the Crown, while the officers of the s. s. Santon were not represented by any legal gentleman.

James Coull said: I am master of the Santon. I hold a certificate from the board of trade. It is dated the 21st February, 1871. I have acted as master for fourteen years in charge of sailing vessels, four years as chief officer, and four years as master of steamers. For the last four years I have been master of steamers sailing between England and Australia. I have made seven voyages up and down the Red Sea in the s. s. Santon ; and I have made many other voyages up and down the Red Sea. I have made six voyages as officer and one as master. The Santon was built of steel in the year 1889 ; her net registered tonnage is 1 62,192. Her owners are Huddle Hall and Company, of Melbourne. Her engines are of 240 horse-power. She came from Cardiff with a cargo of coals, consigned to the B. B. and C. I. Railway. She left Cardiff on 11th January last with 28,000 tons of cargo, with 27 men as crew. I was nine days at Cardiff altogether. I left London for Cardiff. I was four or five days at London. I was four days at Dunkirk. I arrived from Adelaide at Dunkirk. The ship was last swung to adjust her compasses at Sydney in New South Wales on the 1st October. I had two chronometers on board. I worked by the chronometer No. 566. That was taken on board on the 22nd October, 1892, at Melbourne. That was a fact. I was in London and I did not think it advisable to take it on shore. I had four compasses on board. I steered with the steering compass, but compared it with the standard compass. The compasses were corrected by officers on the watch. I had Walker's patent log on board and two or three other los. I always used Walkers log. That was in constant use. We got out of the Canal on the 29th ultimo and steered as once for Adolphus. The last bearing I took was on the 1st instant, E.N.E. distant about 3½ miles. I had two charts on board. They were published in 1888, and corrected up to 1889. They are in two parts—north and south. I had complete set of charts, on board, of all parts of the world. After passing the Deedalus, I ascertained the position of the ship. That position was latitude 218 and longitude 3,916 west. Her position on the noon of the 2nd instant was again ascertained. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 2nd instant I was on the bridge for an hour ; then I came down and examined the charts, and considering the courses I had steered and the distance I had run I considered the ship had got clear of every thing. I considered myself to be fifty-five miles from Gibraltar and I considered it was south by west from me. When I was on deck it was a cloudy night I believe it cleared up during the middle watch. When I came on deck at 5 o'clock morn was up. It was then clear. The ship was then ashore. I worked out the course and the distance passed. The courses steered are correctly entired in the log. Those courses are marked by the standard compass. The chief officer examines the log every watch. There is a rule that chief officer enters up the log in his day watch. The chief officer keeps the log. I went below at 11 p.m. on the 2nd instant. I made entries in the book, besides giving instructions to the second officer. I told him to keep a good look-out and report if there was any sudden change of weather and to see that the course we steered was correct. Second officer was on look-out when the ship stranded. I did not give any instruction to keep a look-out for land as it was not necessary. There was one man on the look-out forward, an officer on the bridge, and one man at the wheel. We were steaming at about eight miles an hour. The time she went ashore, she was going seven knots an hour. I altered the course because I thought she was going a little to the south, and altering the course to the east she would take a good course. We kept up that course until we grounded. The chart was on a table in the chart-room and the chief and the second officers could have seen it if they wanted to do so. I was called by the second officer at 5 a.m., and told the ship was aground. I rushed on to the deck and put the engines full speed astern. There were no breakers, and the water was perfectly smooth. After I stopped the engine I sounded the vessel. At 11 o'clock the water was found rising. At noon I put the engines full speed ahead and full speed astern, and full speed ahead again, until the ship floated. After she floated we sounded the walls and examined her below as well as we could. I came to the conclusion she had not received any damages. The boats and anchor were then taken on board and I proceeded with my voyage. We arrived at Bombay on the 13th instant at 10 a.m. I made a report of the accident to the Port Officer on the 16th instant. The only way in which I account for the accident is that there must have been a current. I and my officers worked out the position on noon of the 1st instant. I experienced no current after passing Gibraltar. I attach no blame to any of my men, or officers, for the accident.

George Popham, chief officer, was next examined, who gave a similar account of the voyage.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDOO BOY.

NANABHOY MUDDONJI, aged seventeen years, believed to be suffering from the effects of some irritant poison, was removed by the police to the J.J. Hospital, from the house of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, solicitor of the Bombay High Court. He left the hospital on Wednesday morning, and went to reside with his two brothers, at Gurup Deo, where he died yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock. He was taken seriously ill on the morning of the 15th instant, at about 8 o'clook, when he was treated by Dr. D. J. Mantri, son of Mr. Janardhan Gopal. Dr. Mantri sent for two other doctors, one of them, Dr. Setna, reduced to writing the statement made by the deceased on that morning in the presence of the doctors and others. In the statement, deceased alleged that he consulted a Jew, named Benjamin, employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mill to give him some medicine, as he was suffering from a severe head-ache. The Jew gave him some medicine, and shortly after having taken it, he became very ill. The matter was reported to the police on the 20th instant. The deceased withdrew his statement and the allegation subsequently.

An inquest was held by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, at Gurup Deo, touching the death of Nanabhoy, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Mr. Janardhan, Gopal said : Deceased was no relation of mine, but a caste fellow. His age was seventeen years. He had no occupation. He was living with me for the last eighteen months. He did not behave well, and was idle. About a fortnight ago, I told him he should look out for another place of residence, and that he should go to his relatives. On the 13th instant, deceased came to my library, and said he would go to his grandmother the next day, and informed me that he had an employment in Jacob Sassoon Mill and that Mazagon would be nearer to his mill. I said by all means go. He stayed with us that night, and the next morning at 5 o'clock whilst I was in bed, I heard somebody vomiting. I came out of bed and went to another room, where I saw deceased standing with my son. My son was leading him to his room, and he told me he suspected the deceased had taken something. I asked the deceased what was the matter. He replied he had taken some white powder in a *pan*, and that it was a glistening powder. He said he had taken the powder an hour previously and that it was given to him by a man, named Benjamin, whom he had displaced at the Jacob Sassoon Mill. I sent for Dr. Setna, who came, saw the deceased, and treated him with my son. Deceased remained under treatment until the day before yesterday, when I sent him to the J. J. Hospital. I reported the matter to the police on the previous day. Superintendent McDermot came with Inspector Saunderson, when deceased told them, he bought the powder from a native druggist. He said he had taken *somal*, and gave the name of the shop from which he had purchased it. He was a penniless orphan, and that is the reason I took him in and supported him. I have no reason to suppose that deceased had any bad friends.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

ALARAKHIA SHEADJI VS. KURMALLY KHAKIBHOY PUDAMSEY.

THIS was a suit in which the plaintiff sought to recover, with interest and costs, the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a promissory note from the defendant, who is a furniture-dealer, and keeps his shop at the Kalbadevie Road.

The plaintiff appeared in person, but the defendant did not put in an appearance.

The case for the plaintiff was that, on the 17th May, 1892, the promissory note was passed to him by the defendant. The plaintiff on several occasions demanded the money from the defendant, but on some pretence or another the plaintiff was put off from time to time. The plaintiff not being paid the money, he had to file the suit. The summons in the suit was served upon the son of the defendant, who lived with his father and managed his business.

The service of the summons and the plaintiff's claim being proved, his Honour passed an ex-parte decree for Rs. 1,163-3-0, payable within a week.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

A LAND ACQUISITION ACT CASE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT, AND OF GOVERNMENT AND SAKHARAM MORARJEE SHETAY AND OTHERS.

THERE were eight claimants in this case, which was a reference to the Court, under the provisions of section 15 of Act 10 of 1870, by Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., the Collector of Bombay, for the Court's determination in the matter of a plot of land, the acquisition of which was ordered by Government in a notification published in the "Government Gazette" of the 27th May, 1891. Mr. Melsheimer and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for first seven claimants ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Thackurdas, Dhurumsi, and Cama, appeared for the eighth claimant.

It appeared the plot of land in question is situated at Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens, measuring 7,635 square yards. The area 7,256 square yards, stated in the declaration, was by subsequent measurement found to be 7,635 yards, which had been accepted by the parties concerned as correct. Some of the claimants had refused to accept the Collector's offer, and some had made a conflicting claim as to the apportionment of the compensation. The Collector had reason to believe that the claimants were interested in the land. No amount had been tendered by the Collector under section 5 of the Act, as the land has not been damaged in any way. The compensation the Collector was prepared to give under section 11, in respect of the land, was as follows :—Survey No. 3340, area square yard, 7,685, at Rs. 2-14-0 the square yard, Rs. 22,004-6-0 ; 15 per cent. for compulsion, Rs. 3,314-2-6, total,—Rs. 25,408-8-6. The grounds on which the Collector had determined the value of the plot were that similar land in the immediate neighbourhood of the plot in question had been purchased at the rate of Rs. 2-14-0 the square yard and less.

Government were made parties to the suit, the Hon. Mr. Lang appearing for them, but were dismissed by order of the Court, and the first seven claimants were ordered to pay their costs. The claimants did not dispute the amount tendered by the Collector. Evidence was called during the day as to the conflicting claims of the different claimants to the compensation.

A SUIT FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

EMILY ANNABEL MAIDMENT VS. WILLIAM REMINGTON MAIDMENT.

THE petitioner, the wife of the respondent, at present residing at Grant Buildings, sued the respondent for a judicial separation and for the custody of the children. The respondent, an Abkari Inspector, is at present residing in camp in the Thana District. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the petitioner ; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the respondent.

The petition stated as follows :—On the 15th of April, 1880, the petitioner, then Emily Annabel Cooper, a spinster, was lawfully married to the respondent at Poona. From her said marriage the petitioner lived with her husband at Moondwa, near Poona, until February, 1881, and at Bassein from February, 1881, until October, 1881. From October, 1881, until May, 1887, the respondent lived in the Kolaba District, and the petitioner lived with him there at intervals, and also lived with her mother at Mahim and at Poona, where her husband also came to visit her at intervals from May, 1887, to February, 1889. The petitioner lived with her husband at Moondwa during which period she on two occasions had to leave her husband on account of his cruelty towards her, and she lived with her mother at Poona. From February, 1889, to March, 1890, the petitioner lived with her husband at Mahim. From March, 1890, until June, 1892, the respondent lived in the Balsar District in Surat, and the petitioner lived with him there at intervals, and also lived with her mother at Mahim, Bombay, and Poona, where her husband also came to visit her at intervals. On the 16th of June, 1892, the petitioner separated from her husband on account of his cruelty. The petitioner and her husband have issue living of their marriage ; four children to wit : William Charles Maidment, who was born on the 29th of April, 1881, and is of the age of 11 years ; Ether Winifred Maidment, was born on the 18th of December, 1882, and is of the age of 9 years ; Maxwell Trevor Maidment, who was born on the 20th of March, 1888, and is of the age of 4 years ; and Dermot Lyle Maidment, who was born on the 25th of December, 1889, and is of the age of 2 years. The petitioner and her husband also had issue, Arthur Remington Maidment, who was born on the 31st of July, 1886, and died on the 2nd of August, 1886, from and shortly after the marriage. The respondent frequently displayed violent temper and behaved towards the petitioner with great harshness and cruelty and frequently abused her and made wholly unfounded accusations against her in the coarsest and most insulting language, and in the presence of her children and servants and threw knives, crockery, and other articles about their dwelling-rooms. On an evening about the month of February, 1884, the respondent, at the house of the petitioner's mother in Poona, where they were then residing, rushed at the petitioner with a table-knife threatening to kill her and abused her violently, and the petitioner fled from the room. One night about the month of April, 1885, the respondent at the last mentioned house after annoying and abusing the petitioner, seized her by the throat and she fainted. On an evening about the month of June, 1891, the respondent after displaying violent temper and abusing the petitioner, flung several knives at her, which missed her, and then flung a full cocoa tin at her with great force, which missed her, but hit her son, Trevor, on the head and cut open the lower part of his ear. On the 7th of May, 1892, the respondent at Malar, in the Balsar District, took up a table-knife and threatened to kill the petitioner with it. On the same day he shouted out shameful accusations against the petitioner in the presence of her eldest son and the servants, and when she remonstrated he gave her a blow with his fist abusing her vilely. In the month of June, 1892, the respondent violently abused the petitioner and threatened to kick her out of the house, dragged her off her chair, and twisted her arm violently. On the same occasion he made vile accusations against her in the presence of the servants, and ordered them to shut her out of the house. On the next day, which was about the 16th of June, 1892, he again abused the petitioner violently, caught her by the hair, shook and pulled her about, and threatened to take her life. On the 11th of June, 1892, the petitioner, by reason of the gross and continued cruelty practised towards her, left the house of her husband, and went to live with her mother, at Poona, and that from and after the 16th June last the petitioner hath lived separate and apart from her husband and hath never returned to him. There was no collusion or connivance between the petitioner and her husband with respect to the subject of the present petition.

The respondent, in his reply to the petition, denied the material allegations of the petition, which, he said, were unfounded. At the close of the hearing of the evidence, his Lordship gave a decree in favour of the petitioner for Rs. 150 per month for the maintenance of the petitioner and her children. The custody of the children was granted to the mother. Costs of the petition to be paid by the respondent.

RIFLE MATCH.

A SHOOTING match took place last Friday at Raichore between teams of five men of the Madras Railway Volunteers and " M " Company G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. The match was watched with keen interest owing to the fact that the Madrasees fitted an exceptional strong team against the visitors, amongst them being Quarter-Master Sergt. Davis, the champion of the Madras Presidency for two years, and Corporal Bantleman, their Regimental shot. This is the first occasion on which these two Corps met in a shooting match, and it is to be hoped that it will be the precursor of an annual affair. The G. I. P. R. Volunteers won by 38 points. Conditions :—7 shots at each distance, any military position.

MADRAS RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

| | 500 yds | 600 yds |
|

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdoolally Essabhai.
10 cases gold thread and 2 cases lametta.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 English-built mail phaeton for single horse with brake and folding step.
1 powerful bay waler mare, aged, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand office shigram,
1 strong built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 black waler galloway, about 14 hands, good trapper and very clever saddle horse, winner of several jumping prizes.
1 handsome strong landau in good order.
1 strong half shigram
1 C B pony about 13·3, has been ridden regularly, quiet, and never sick or sorry.
1 high wheeled dog-cart by Dykes and Co.
1 dog-cart, horse, and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Apollo House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate mahogany cottage Piano by Scoudy and Co., Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich English carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. C. GARDINER, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under the directions contained in the Consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 16 of 1892, on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction Side, and under the instruction of Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
A quantity of pearls consisting of white jeewan pearls, budla pearls, and other pearls of different qualities belonging to the estate of Fazal bin Abdoola, deceased.
For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Framjee & Moos, Attorneys for Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, at No. 11, Hornby Row.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

To clear the shipment ex-time imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock, the balance of seven Horses will be sold to the highest bidder by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1893, at 3-30 p.m., at the Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, if not previously disposed of, amongst them are one pair carriage horses that can be driven anywhere by day or night, 1 trotting mare, the fastest trotter in Bombay, and 2 splendid chargers thoroughly broken to saddle.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.
Under Instructions from Messrs. Warren and Tulloch, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, and the following days, until the whole lot is disposed of, sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
About 200 very first class Australian horses imported especially to the order of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and Officers' chargers.
The horses will be sold in batches of 35 each day until the whole are disposed of, commencing on TUESDAY, 7th March, at 3 o'clock.
Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their Regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred and well-seasoned first-class Horses suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 24, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of LAND at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station, and at Sion, advertised to be sold yesterday and today on account of the mortgagor Vias Jugjeewun Hurjeewan is POSTPONED until further notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, (Col. Fuller's bungalow) opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany, Cottage Pianoforte by Rose and Co., half plate photo camera, bicycle, sewing machine on stand, etc., the property of A. L. WHITELAW, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, Brussell's and Persian carpets, Hink's lamps a collection of choice roses, crotons, ferns, lilies &c., the property of R JOHNSTONE, Esq.
The property is on view.

VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned horses and carriages, the property of F. Y. Smith, Esq.:—
1 pair handsome Walers, 7 years, 15 hands, sound and quiet in harness.
1 pair grey Arab horse, 14-2, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 English-built single-seated brougham, by Thorne, with pole and shafts.
1 English-built victoria, by the Burlington Carriage Company, with pole and shafts.
2 sets of double and single harness.
2 light saddles with bridles, girths, &c.
The carriages and horses could be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise) the undermentioned horses and carriages, the property of J. JANNI, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
1 pair of handsome dark brown Hungarian horses, 6 years.
1 handsome chesnut Hungarian horse, 6 years off, all go in single and double harness.
1 handsome English-built barouche by Windover.
1 English-built single seated brougham.
1 set of English-made double and 1 set single harness.
The horses and carriages could be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE YACHT FALCON.

On MONDAY the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise.)
The Yacht Falcon, two masted lateen rig, metal sheathed, with sails, yard, anchors, cables, ropes, &c., in sailing order, also 1 jolly boat and 1 tony, the property of J. JANNI, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
The boats are lying off Apollo Bunder, where they could be seen by the intending purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will be sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 French billiard table, with balls and cues.
1 new D.-B. C.-F. gun, "Belmont interchangeable," with case and fittings.
1 sweet-toned square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp and Son.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Essabhoy Cadurbhoy Savoy—
8 cases English brass sheets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built single-seated brougham, by Kesterton.
1 light strong victoria.
1 second-han serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome strong-built open-carriage.
1 hand cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, the entire valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, and bedroom, furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate lamps, pictures, Brussels and Cambay carpets, large bar, copper utensils, &c., of the Taylor's Hotel.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ahmed Dacjee Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Khakibhoy Pudumsey, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., in Medows Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Macropolo & Co., the undermentioned very valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made specially for the Rajah of Dhurrumpore, consisting of rich drawing-room sets, elegant cabinets, revolving top office tables, book case, strong made mirrored double almyrahs, handsome dressing and washhand marble-topped tables, telescopic dining tables, meatsafes, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 24, 1893.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KIND
Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

A COURSE of SIX LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1892-93, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the UNIVERSITY, every TUESDAY, at 5 P.M., commencing with the 28th instant.
SUBJECT.—Early English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources (A.D. 450-1066).
LECTURER.—Prof. O. V. MULLER, B.A.
The lectures are open to the Public.
The following is a Syllabus of the Lectures:—
1. The influence of Celtic on early English, the Nature of the Anglo-Saxon Conquest, and the Fate of the Britons.
2.—The origin and Languages of the Angles and Saxons. German or Scandinavians.
3.—The Union of England and the blending of the various Tribes. Appearance of the Danes.
4.—The invasion of the Danes; their extent and duration.
5.—Their effect on Language, Laws, Literature, Customs, Character, and Race.
6.—General conclusions. The invasions of Britain compared; Anglo-Saxon gave possession. Danish Consolidations and Norman Organization.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C. M.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1893.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS:
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.
The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN RUBBER.
ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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THE ELGIN MILLS,
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MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each instance.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 19th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

ALL the usual Stock Exchange quotations wired by Reuter from London were unchanged yesterday. The price of Bar Silver also was unaltered, at 38⅜d. per oz.; and no further news regarding the metal comes from New York, that market having been closed yesterday. The market rates of discount in London were further advanced yesterday by ¼ per cent. on Short Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅛ per cent., all round.
At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council Bills in London, 53 lakhs, out of the 60 lakhs offered, were allotted at 1s. 2 11-16d. Calcutta getting 31 lakhs, Bombay 15¾ lakhs, and Madras 6¼ lakhs; and 7 lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 2 23-32d.; the rate obtained for the Bills being thus 1-32d. lower than the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, and 1-16d. below that at which extra Bills were placed thereafter. Extra allotments of ¼ lakh of Bills in Bombay, and 2¾ lakhs on Calcutta were made yesterday, at 1s. 2 23-32d. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it 1s. 2 7-16d.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. a higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 63-64d. for February-March deliveries, and 5 5-64d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.
Here, Cotton has been taken to only a limited extent to-day; but prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the market being steady at the rise. Exporters have bought 200 bales of new Akola Ginned, at Rs. 250; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 240 per candy; while the Mills have taken 1,050 bales in all, made up of 500 new Akola Ginned, at Rs. 240; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 224½; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 225; and 50 Bhopal, at Rs. 245; and 100 each of old Vingorla, at Rs. 212; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 232 per candy.
WHEAT.—Business in this market has contracted again into its previous small dimensions; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.
SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, in a steady market, and *Linseed* has recovered one anna of yesterday's drop, closing this evening at Rs. 8-11-0 to Rs. 8-13-6 per cwt.; with other quotations unaltered.
The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,275	bales.
Wheat	11,281	cwt.
Linseed	26,248	,,
Rapeseed	2,742	,,
Gingelly	12,046	,,
Groundnuts	14,399	,,
Castorseed	2,293	,,
Rice	3,515	,,

FREIGHTS are dull, but quotations are no lower. There are very few takers of tonnage, however, either for ready or forward shipment.
EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 11-16d. and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, ready Telegraphic not having been available for long at the rate; but there has been little or no enquiry for Bank remittance. The rate for three months' sight Credits has been 1s. 2 27-32d. for both ready and forward delivery, at which we have heard of a moderate amount being placed; and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32 to 11-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2⅝d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2 27-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·56¼.	,,

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 15th Feb.

1893	Rs.	66,23,000
Add—Silver received during the week	,,	26,53,000
	Rs.	92,76,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	,,	30,02,000
	Rs.	62,74,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	,,	57,53,000
	Rs.	1,20,27,000
Last Week	,,	1,16,85,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady to-day, at 105¼ for Money and Monday's settlement, and 105 for the account at the end of next month for Four per Cents; but rates stiffened a little at the close and left off at 1-16 per cent. higher; 100½, nominal, being quoted for 4½ per Cents.
SHARES have still been quiet, but with a little more doing in Cotton Mill Scrip, and on this line we note an advance of Rs. 35 in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 12½ in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 in Framji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 5 in David; and Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian, at our revised quotations. Treacher & Co. have advanced Rs. 5½. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,052½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64¼
Bar Silver	38⅜
Exchange of India 30 days' sight	1/2 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this afternoon.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Karachi this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, interrupted.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Cables Aden, Zanzibar, and St. Thome Loanda interrupted.
Owing to interruption of cables Aden, Zanzibar, and St. Thome Loanda, the whole of South Africa is cut off.
Mail for Loanda closes at St. Thome on Friday evening, the 24th instant.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	22	11	2 p.m.	26	44
Teheran	23	2	25 p.m.	..	26
Suez	23	2	40 p.m.	...	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 23rd Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	5	..	1
,, Kurrachee	..	32	...	1
,, Madras	..	24	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
MARRIAGE.

BAYLISS—STARLING—February 21, in London, William M. Bayliss, B. Sc. (Lond), only son of Bayliss, Esq., of St. Cuthberts, Hampstead, to Gertrude Ellen, second daughter of M. H. Starling, Acting Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

WADIA—February 23, at his father-in-law, Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia's residence, Grant Road, near the London Hotel and opposite the Flour Mill, Mr. Ardeshir Rutton jee Dadabhoy Lowjee Wadia, aged 37. Funeral this (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
MARRIAGES.

CAMBIER—BROUGHTON—February 14, at Ujjain, Central India, by the Rev Father Bootram, Prefect Apostolic of Rajputana, Ernest Frederick Cambier, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to Emily, widow of Captain G W Broughton, 5th (Dorset) Regiment and Army Pay Department, and eldest daughter of Sir Michael Filose, K S S.
VERSCHOYLE—WORGAN—February 18, at St Andrew's Church, Darjiling, by the Rev W H Bray, Chaplain, Stuart Joseph, third son of the Rev Prebendary Richard, Verschoyle, Fermanagh, Ireland, to Enid Norah, third daughter of J B Worgan, Esq, R C S.

DEATHS.

BOUBDILLON—February 17, at Chuprah, of convulsions, Helen, the beloved only daughter of James and Mary Boudillon, aged 3 years and nearly 3 months.
CLEGHORN—February 14, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Frank Leslie, of abcess in the throat, the only son of Mr and Mrs J P Cleghorn, Public Works Department, Bengal, aged 6 years, 5 months and 26 days.
LINES—February 3, at Jacobabad, of pneumonia, after a short but very painful illness, James Samuel Lines, for many years Permanent Way Inspector on the North-Western Railway, aged 54 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

WE have received a report on the material progress of the Punjab for ten years—1881-1891—which has been drawn up under the orders of the Local Government. Unfortunately for some unexplained reason only two months were allowed to the officer entrusted with the task, when at least six months would have been required for a full examination of the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor, while absolving the writer of the report from responsibility in the matter, and acknowledging that he has done all that could be expected of him in the time, expresses his regret that the Report is not what he could have wished it to be. Allowing for all shortcomings however, a good deal of valuable information is presented in an interesting form in some fifty pages, which are well-worth reading. As with other Reports of the same class the statistics and facts set forth are very far indeed from justifying the pessimists who are perpetually lamenting the growing poverty of India. Not only in population but in welfare the Punjab has made considerable progress during the last decade. The population which was ten years before a little under nineteen millions, was in 1891 nearly twenty-one millions, the increase being 2,018,000, or a fraction over ten per cent. The reviewer points out that the increase is in some degree only apparent, being in part due to increased accuracy in the returns of women and children. But undoubtedly there has been a considerable increase of the population due to improved conditions generally and to the means provided for staving off famine and disease. The area of cultivation has been extended, and the standard of comfort raised. The increase of the area under crops has been eleven per cent., and in the number of occupied houses over seventeen per cent. Railway communications have been nearly doubled, the securities against drought have been augmented by additional irrigation works. The number of sick and ailing relieved in the dispensaries has been doubled, and the pupils in the schools have increased by fifty per cent. Overcrowding has diminished, the average numbers living in each house in town and country showing the decrease which might be expected from the notable augmentation in the number of houses. The growing sense of security allows the peasant to build a house for himself away from his neighbours. The number of separate families has increased partly, no doubt, owing to the influence of our laws which favour the division of the Hindu family.
The agricultural population, which is over 88 per cent. of the whole, and numbers nearly eighteen millions and a half, has increased faster than the urban population, in which the proportion of deaths is greater, while the birth-rate is less. The agricultural class work hard, and consume a good deal of the best kind of food-grain to maintain their strength. In the hot weather the men have three meals a day, consisting of cakes made of the flour of wheat, barley, gram, or lentils, and porridge. The grain is mixed with salt and chillies The women frequently have an extra meal between midday and evening, the Punjab equivalent, we suppose, to afternoon tea. In the cold weather strangely enough one of the meals, that of the early morning, is omitted. Men, women, and children consume much buttermilk, but the ghee is sold, and is rarely consumed by the family. Sugar is only used at feasts and merry-making. In the typical province of Jullunder, the revenue derived from spirits and drugs is a fraction above one anna per head of the population, of which one-half is due to spirits, one-third to opium, and rather less than one-sixth to hemp. Some of the Rajputs are much addicted to the use of an infusion of poppy-heads, known as *post*. Both men and women wear ornaments, the Hindoos more than the Mahomedans, and it is estimated that the jewellery of an ordinary cultivator is worth about rupees fifty, and that of his wife about one hundred and twenty-five rupees. Of course, as every one knows, jewellery serves amongst the rural population everywhere in India the purpose which savings banks at home are intended to fulfil. Tantia Topee found in the course of his career that even jungle villages in the Central Provinces were rich enough to yield him from four to seven thousand rupees on a hurried raid. There seems no reason to doubt that in the Punjab the villagers have at least equal provision against a rainy day—or perhaps in India it would be more appropriate to say against the rainless day. The year before last the Punjab farmer, says the reviewer, had his granaries and barns full while those of other countries were empty; he had a bumper crop and prices were unusually high. The wheat grown was two million and seventy thousand tons, of which nearly six hundred thousand tons were exported—about one-fourth of the whole. The estimated value of the wheat sent to foreign markets was three crores seventy-two lakhs, of which the greater part went direct into the hands of the cultivators, the large exporters now buying for the most part from the growers. The average wheat crop is about one million seven hundred thousand tons, of which more than a quarter of a million is exported. Wheat is the principal crop sown in the Province, and it is largely consumed by the population. The acreage under wheat is about six millions and a-half; in 1890-91 the crops covered seven and a-half million acres. A large part of it is under irrigation, and therefore secure against the effect of drought. The whole area under cultivation amounts to twenty-three and a-half million of acres—an advance of more than three millions upon the year 1880-81. It would be difficult in the face of these facts to maintain that the Punjab is retrograding and its population sinking into poverty. It must be borne in mind that there are two crops in the year, the rabi or spring crops—wheat, barley, gram, and oil-seeds—and the kharif or autumn crops, including maize, rice, jowari, and bajra, cotton, rice, indigo, and oil-seeds. While there was an immense increase in the spring crops during the ten years there was a small decrease in the autumn, excepting in the case of oil-seeds. The increase of the area under food crops in that period was little short of a million acres.
The Government has participated, but not very largely, in the prosperity of the Province. The land assessment ten years ago was two crores thirty-one lakhs; in 1890-91 it was two crores fifty lakhs. The incidence per acre of cultivated land was formerly Re. 1-0-9 per acre; it is now Re. 1-0-1 per acre. The local rates payable on land were less than twenty lakhs; they are now twenty-seven lakhs and a half. The average rent paid by tenants to private owners is Rs. 2 per acre. In some localities it is as high as Rs. 50; but on the other hand in hot, dry, and sterile localities it is only a few annas. A sort of tenant-right was secured to occupancy tenants by an Act passed in 1887, which prohibits the disturbance of a tenant except for specific causes, or the raising of his rent above twelve annas per rupee of the Government revenue. The tenant is secured against eviction except for just cause, and he may transfer his right by sale, gift, or mortgage subject to a right of pre-emption on the part of his landlord. Under these conditions it is not surprising to learn that the relations between landlords and tenants in the province are excellent. The year before last over 700,000 holdings were cultivated by tenants with right of occupancy, and 2,750,000 by tenants at will. There were only thirty-one cases of ejectment during the year, and those affected only a hundred and ninety-four acres. Such being the state of things with regard to the agricultural classes—eighty-eight per cent. of the whole population—we are prepared to find that non-agricultural classes are also fairly well-to-do. Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling contributes a note on the development of industrial occupations in the towns which shows that in the various departments of industry a satisfactory progress is observable. Mr. Kipling's memorandum is supplemented by a report on the industries of Delhi by Mr. R. Clarke, C. S., from which it appears that the old Moghul Capital—which was a great Hindu city before the Moghuls entered India—is fast becoming a manufacturing and industrial centre. On the whole the Punjab is prospering, as the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies, and the Central-Provinces are prospering. The provinces of India which are sinking under the exactions and indifference of an alien and incompetent Government, have yet to be discovered.

THE Director of Land Records and Agriculture has just sent in to Government his analysis of the crop experiments conducted last season. They are not all that Mr. Cappel would like, but many of the defects were due to the exceptionally unfavourable weather, which necessitated the experimenters being set to work to combat the threatening scarcity. Not only is the number of rejected experiments large, but the attempts to estimate cost of cultivation have been so incomplete as to be "not useful." Of eighty-three tests, twenty were with rice, eighteen with oilseed; and nine, with wheat, other crops being in smaller proportions. The endeavours of the experimenters in some of these cases to fix the anna value were wide of the mark, and special attention is therefore drawn to the point by Mr. Cappel. Ten of these gentlemen come in for commendation on account of their good and careful reports. Others are dealt with very frankly by the Director. He sees reason to doubt whether the figures of one of the Assistant Collectors at Ahmedabad are trustworthy. The reports of the tests of another must be received with caution, and he only records them for what they are worth. The accuracy of the remarks of an officer in the Panch Mahals is doubted. The tests of other two gentlemen failed "owing to difficulties which apparently might have been overcome." Two officials in Surat failed to conduct any experiments, and offered no explanation as to the reason why. In the Thana district the figures of the District Deputy Collector had to be rejected on account of his having calculated the seer at about double the recognised weight. In Khandeish, two Assistant Collectors are told their reports are unreliable, while a third learns that his attempts to estimate the cost of cultivation of various crops have been made without sufficient care or knowledge, and his estimates are totally inaccurate. Of the value of another report Mr. Cappel is suspicious. At Sholapur the owner of a field tampered with the produce, and rendered the test worthless. In Belgaum, one experimenter "lost his opportunity;" the records of another the Director feels some hesitation in recording; and of another he writes that his calculations are based on hearsay evidence, and at the best are only approximate. An Assistant Collector in the Southern Division who should have made experiments with Indian millet, writes that it is grown to a very small extent in his district, and he had considerable difficulty in finding out a field under it. Mr. Cappel drily observes that the particular district had over seventy-three thousand acres in millet. It would almost appear that crop experiments are not understood by those entrusted with their direction, or, at least, that they do not share Mr. Cappel's enthusiasm.

No time has been lost in filling the vacancy in Parliament caused by the death of Mr. Jennings. Only ten days after it was announced we learn of the return of his successor. The success of Mr. Whiteley makes no difference in the balance of parties. Mr. Jennings was a Conservative, and the Conservative candidate has again been elected. Stockport returns two members to Parliament, having an electorate of over ten thousand voters. At the last election Mr. Joseph Leigh, a local cotton spinner, headed the list, as a Liberal, with almost three hundred votes in excess of Mr. Jennings, the elect of the Conservatives, who was a hundred ahead of the next Liberal, Major Hume. The combined poll of the two Liberals was ten thousand and seventy-eight; of the Conservatives, nine thousand six hundred and sixty-seven—a Liberal majority on the aggregate of votes of four hundred and eleven votes. This number and four hundred and sixty-five others seem to have changed their minds, and Mr. Whiteley has the satisfaction of having brought the constituency almost to its condition of 1886, when the Conservatives had an aggregate majority of five hundred and thirty-seven. The late representative Mr. Jennings was a well-known literary man. The new member is presumably the Mr. G. Whiteley who unsuccessfully contested the Northwich division of Cheshire adjoining the borough of Stockport, against Mr. Brunner. Major Hume, who opposed Mr. Whiteley, was the unsuccessful opponent of Mr. Jennings at the General Election. According to recent calculations the state of parties in the House of Commons, though not precisely what it was at the close of the last General Election, is practically the same. One or two bye-elections have yet to come off, but assuming that the seats are filled by gentlemen of the same colour as formerly, in the coming struggle over the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, there will be a ministerial majority of thirty-nine.

DETAILS are to hand as to the suspension of payment by the Federal Bank of Australia, Limited—one of the many unfortunate results of the present commercial depression. Heavy withdrawals of deposits from nearly all branches both in England and Australia continued without, it is alleged, any sufficient cause. The directors were, therefore, reluctantly compelled to consider the desirability of going into liquidation. This was not done however, until after the failure of negociations the object of which was amalgamation with one of the associated banks, of which association the Federal Bank was a member. Three weeks ago the directors laid the state of their affairs before the association, not with a view to obtaining assistance but in order that the Bank might be placed in liquidation. The assistance of the association would have necessitated the lodging of securities to an extent the directors did not feel justified in offering and they determined

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROGRESS OF BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

In the House of Commons last night the following Bills were dealt with :—

Mr. Labouchere's Bill, providing for the payments of members of Parliament, was read a first time.

The Railway Servants' Eight Hours Bill was read a second time.

The Bill making the running of Workmen's Trains compulsory was read a second time.

THE STOCKPORT ELECTION

Mr. Whiteley, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Stockport, defeating Major Hume, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of four hundred and sixty-five votes.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

LORD SALISBURY VISITS ULSTER.

Lord Salisbury will visit Ulster on the 4th April when a series of Unionist meetings will be held.

ORANGE MANIFESTO.

The Manifesto issued by the Orangemen demands either their union with Great Britain, or freedom to direct their own course. It furthermore declares that the Orange Party will resist to the death any attempt to impose Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill on Ulster.

The Manifesto convenes a great meeting to be held at Belfast on the 2nd of March next.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Dadabhai Navroji gave notice of a Resolution that no change be made in the Indian Currency until submitted to the Commons.

LORD HERSCHELL'S COMMITTEE.

Lord Herschell's Committee have examined Messrs. Bliss, Baines, and Charles Lugard on the question of exchange.

THE WRECK OF THE ROUMANIA.

The Board of Trade enquiry into the wreck of the Roumania has found that the vessel was adequately equipped and manned, but that such vessels should carry more European Quarter-masters.

The finding also states that the officers underrated the danger after the ship struck the shore, and that the wreck was due to a strong landward current.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

LATER.

The *Standard* in a telegram from Bangkok states that there is a growing irritation between the French and the Siamese, and that the French Consul has been compelled to leave Bangkok, and furthermore that the French Minister has demanded reparation for the ill-usage and expulsion of French travellers.

THE UNITED STATES CABINET.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22.

President Cleveland has completed the formation of his Cabinet.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 23.

The s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward Indian mails of the 18th instant, arrived at Aden, at 5 a.m., to-day.

THE JURY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 23.

The Secretary of State has accorded his assent to the commission of the jury question. The same gentlemen, as those already wired, will compose it. Mr. Justice Prinsep will preside. The terms of the reference are still under discussion. Probably they will include a consideration of classes of offences triable by jury and modifications advisable under the Criminal Procedure Code to prevent miscarriage of justice. The inquiry is confined to Bengal.

THE WEATHER.

Abnormal weather in Upper India continues, Simla and Naini Tal report of a fresh fall of snow on Wednesday accompanied by blizzard, and from Lahore to Benares reports come of high winds and cheerless days with perishing cold. A portion of the winter crops has been destroyed, and prices are rising.

THE 45TH SIKHS.

A Wing of the 45th Sikhs will temporarily leave Agra on the 28th, arriving at Jhansi in the 14th March.

APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon-Major Beatson, 10th Bengal Lancers, will succee Surgeon-Colonel Johnson, Indian Medical Staff, as Secretary to Surgeon-Major-General Bradshaw.

Mr. Robert Logan will take up the post of Comptroller-General, Hyderabad State, from October. He is now absent on furlough owing to ill-health.

THE PROVISIONING OF GILGIT.

The Government of India have decided to bear three-fourths of the cost incurred for the provisioning of Gilgit last year, and a similar proportion of the expense this summer also, the Kashmir Durbar providing the remainder.

RAID BY THE 8TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

The raid by the Cavalry stationed at Allahabad is under enquiry before Captain Crawley, Cantonment Magistrate. It is quite true that the charge was led by the European officers of the Cavalry who allege that they recaptured a number of stolen blankets in loot, while the villagers contend that the Cavalry brought blankets on horses and removed them during the loot to make them believe that they were the stolen articles. The matter is being looked upon in a serious light by the Military Department.

SITES FOR CANTONMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

The Government of India have decided that in future the site for every Cantonment must be selected and its general boundaries determined by a committee, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government. The committee shall consist of—(1) the General Officer commanding the district ; (2) the Chief Civil Officer of the district ; (3) the Sanitary Commissioner of the provinces ; (4) the Principal Medical Officer of the district ; and (5) the local Executive Engineer. In cases where the services of an officer of the Military Works Department are not available the District Engineer will be appointed a member of the committee and also an officer of the District Staff.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Viceregal Council to-day the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to render legal certain capital sentences passed in Native States within British jurisdiction. In reference to the Habitual Offenders' Bill the Hon'ble Sir Phillip Hutchins intimated that it was not intended to proceed with the Bill this sessions, as certain exceptions had been taken to various sections in it. The Bill was, therefore, referred back to the Select Committee, and the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

Dr. Lethbridge, head of the Thuggi Department, has been appointed additional member on the Imperial Legislative Council, presumably with a view to assist the Government in arriving at a solution of the habitual criminals question.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An Orange Manifesto has been issued in Ireland declaring the intention of Ulster to oppose Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

The Board of Trade Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Roumania has absolved the officers of all blame but recommended that such vessels should carry a greater strength of quarter-masters.

The Amir, having recovered from his recent illness, has notified the British Agent at Kabul his intention of addressing the Government of India on the frontier question. He has delayed his answer so long, writes a contemporary, that it is impossible now for Lord Roberts to meet his Highness at Jellalabad, even if his Highness desired it, which his silence for months past has made more than doubtful.

A party of divers have commenced salvage operations on the wreck of the Niemen. They have hopes of saving most of the cargo, provided the weather keeps clear.

The 7th Dragoon Guards will be promptly provided with the extra horses they require on reaching Egypt. Several hundred horses were lately purchased for the express use of the Cavalry Regiment that is to be added to the Army of Occupation.

Zante suffered even more severely than might have been supposed from Reuter's telegrams. After the final shocks of earthquake no fewer than 26,000 persons were left without shelter. Both the King of Greece and the Minister of the Interior visited the island.

Viscount Milton, of the 4th Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp on his Excellency the Viceroy's Staff. Lord Milton has been in India for the past few months, and has travelled about a good deal. He is now in Calcutta. He is the grandson and heir of the Earl of FitzWilliam.

Mr. Justice Prinsep is likely to be appointed President of the Jury Commission, and Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Additional Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, to represent the Bengal Government.

From the 11th to the 17th instant, 4 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 260 Hindus, and 34 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 314 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 321. The deaths are thus classified :—23 from measles, 102 from fevers, 40 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 140 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 36·9 per 1,000 per annum.

The Government of Madras has ordered that, in view of a possible extension of the Nilgiri Railway eastwards to join the South Indian Railway at Erode, and westwards to join the Southern Mahratta Railway at Gudalur, statistics of traffic should be collected (1) on any trunk road running through the country between Mettapolliam and Erode, and (2) on the roads converging on Gudalur, *i. e.*, Tambracherry and Carcoor ghauts and the roads from Sultan's Battery and Mysore. If the railway extension mentioned above could be carried out, a connecting link would be formed between the two metre-gauge systems of this Presidency and a through-route secured from Tuticorin to Poona.

From the returns of the tea-cultivation in British India during 1891, it will be seen that in Madras there were 159 estates, of an aggregate acreage of 11,954 acres under tea ; while 9,846 acres were taken up for planting but were not then planted. The approximate yield was 2,414,453lbs., or an average of 256lbs. per acre of mature plants against 434lbs. per acre in Assam ; 362lbs. in Bengal ; 227lbs. in the North-West Provinces ; 200lbs. in the Punjab, and 79lbs. in Burma. The total number of estates in the whole of India was 4,292, with 362,130 acres under tea, and 812,157 not planted ; the average yield was 399lbs. per acre.

The question of a paid official handicapper has been taken up by the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club in their usual vigorous way. The Stewards of the principal up-country meetings are to be asked what proportion of the salary and expenses of the post they would be prepared to bear, for it is obvious that the C. T. C. cannot be expected to take the whole burden upon itself. A gentleman fully qualified for the post, and willing to undertake the duties, could scarcely be found in India ; and the official handicapper will, therefore, have to be "imported," from home. He must spend at least six months in the country every year, if he is to do his work to the satisfaction of Stewards, owner, and the public, and hence the remuneration offered will have to be liberal enough to tempt a good man to make the voyage out and back in the autumn and spring. If, remarks the Allahabad paper, however, he is acquainted with the country—and this should certainly be one of the qualifications insisted upon—he will not have by any means much to complain of as regards his life and its pleasures in the winter season.

An unusual amount of work was done by the British Mint last year, as may be learned from a return issued last month. In the four years, from 1888 to 1891 inclusive, the largest number of gold pieces struck in any one year was 8,800,000, omitting the lower figures. In 1892 the number was 20,300,000. The sovereigns coined were not so very much more numerous than usual, but the Mint turned out over 6½ millions *worth*, *i.e.*, 13 millions of half-sovereigns —working hard to replace the enormous quantity of worn-out half-sovereigns in process of recall.

Third-class Postal Telegraph Offices have been opened at Daronda and Maharajganj in the Sarun district, at Badaim, Bagalkote, and Kaladgi in the Bijapur district ; at Dalkhola on the Assam-Behar Railway ; at Makrana and Ren on the Jodhpur Railway ; at Puttur in South Canara, and at Buldana in the Central Provinces.

The question of providing the Madras Presidency Port Officer with a vessel for his exclusive use for inspection purposes is now before Government, Captain H. A. Street, R.I.M., late Presidency Port Officer, Madras, having brought to its notice the great delay now experienced by the necessity for these inspections being carried out by ordinary passenger steamers.

Lord Lansdowne has written to the President of the Madras Municipality acknowledging the receipt of the casket containing the Municipal Commissioners' address, read to his Excellency during his visit to Madras, the other day. Lord Lansdowne says that he regards the casket as a very interesting souvenir of his visit to Madras, and his Excellency begs that Colonel Moore will let his colleagues know how much he admires it, and how grateful he is for their hospitable reception.

Consequent on the promotion of Mr. Peter Scott, Resident Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, Bangalore, to be Chief Engineer, *vice* Mr. Hallum, under retirement, Mr. Huddleston, Assistant Engineer, will be promoted to be Resident Engineer. Mr. Eley, Assistant Engineer, Dharwar, having gone on leave, Mr. Topham, Assistant Engineer, Bijapur, has relieved him, and Mr. Bird, Assistant Engineer, Bangalore, has relieved Mr. Topham.

Some statements appeared last week in the Lahore paper seriously reflecting upon the 24th (Baluchistan) Bombay Infantry stationed . . . Quetta and the 40th (Pathan) Bengal Infantry at Chaman. These battalions were, according to a Quetta correspondent, in an insubordinate state, the charge being based upon reports which were said to have gained currency in the command. To prevent misapprehension, writes the *Pioneer*, we may state that General Galbraith, now commanding in Baluchistan, knows nothing of the alleged insubordination, and he is too experienced a soldier not to be well-acquainted with every regiment under his orders. The 24th Baluchies, indeed, are directly under his eye a Quetta itself ; while as to the 40th Pathans all accounts go to show that it is considered in excellent order. The fact that one or two desertions have occurred, is apparently the basis for branding it as insubordinate. There has never been a new regiment raised on the North-West frontier from which some desertions have not taken place ; and even regiments of long standing occasionally lose Pathans in this way. The desertions during the Afghan War caused the suspension of enlistment among the trans-frontier tribesmen for some years. The Pathan is restless at first under discipline, and even when he has been in the ranks for some time, he will suddenly leave for his home under some fancied grievance. Another report, also without foundation, is that the Government intend placing British troops at Chaman. No such step is contemplated ; nor has it even been discussed by the military authorities, though if the Amir really establishes a big cantonment opposite New Chaman, the small garrison there may have to be strengthened, in order to guard the railway and telegraph material stored at that outpost. General Galbraith has now informed the military authorities at Army Head-quarters by telegraph, that there is not a word of truth in the rumours to which reference has been made. He has, on the contrary, the General adds, every confidence in those two battallions; and it has never entered into his mind to move British troops to Chaman, where the 40th Pathans are stationed.

So many people are going about lecturing and writing in these days about colour-blindness, that we are not surprised public bodies are imposing tests on officials whose eyesight is of vital importance to the discharge of duty. We have often pointed out how collisions at sea are caused by the unsuspected inability of an officer or look-out to tell the difference between a red and a green light—and the same thing holds good of railway men. Railway companies, however, who have been recently imposing colour-blind tests on their men, find that the latter object to them very strongly. They do not object to have their eyes tested. What they say is that wrong tests are applied. It appears that they are asked to read at sight an alphabet of colours made of different shades of Berlin wool, and according to the proceedings of one of their meetings at Gateshead they say this is a childish test. Railway signal lights, they argue, are not made of Berlin wool, and what they are willing to stand or fall by is their ability to describe correctly the colour of a railway signal lamp when it is exhibited to them. This seems reason able enough, and it is surprising that the companies make any fuss about the matter.

One of the speeches at the Owen memorial meeting the other day pleased everybody. It was a chivalrous and manly "recantation" of views—to use Sir Archibald Geikie's favourite expression—made in justice to the memory of the dead. We all know how Owen was persecuted by Professor Huxley and his ring with an intolerance which reminds us that the Priests of Science have their Inquisition also. That controversy, however, is now turning in favour of Owen—though at the meeting Professor Huxley made no allusion to it. But there was another famous controversy over a paper in which Owen, in 1837, described remarkable characteristics in the brain of marsupial mammals, widely distinguishing them from other animals of their class. He was contradicted and put down. But now, armed with improved methods of modern research, Dr. Symington has proved that Owen was right all the time, and the persecuting High Priests of Science wrong. Let us, however, say that this confession was made in the most generous and handsome way by Sir William Flower at the meeting, he being the author, by the way, of the first paper that led the attack on Owen's far-sighted researches.

The great stream of "Tennysoniana" still flows apace. In his second article in the *Sunday Magazine*, "One who knew Lord Tennyson," but who adopts the modest pseudonym of Ulysses in the cave of Polyphemus, confesses that the poet was sensitive to criticism. He never cherished resentment against those who assailed and ridiculed him ; if he flamed out into a sudden heat of anger, as against Professor Wilson, "musty, fusty Christopher," or Lord Lytton, he speedily recovered a noble magnanimity and suppressed his tremendous retaliations. But criticism remained a little painfully in his mind. While he gratefully acknowledged the ungrudging recognition which for so many years he received, he never forgot the strange remark of Coleridge—that he had not yet mastered the melodies of English metre. He used to quote Carlyle's remark of him, "There's Alfred Tennyson, sitting on his dunghill surrounded by innumerable dead dogs"—the dead dogs being the classic poems on "Œnone," "Ulysses," and the "Lotus Eaters ;" but he knew Carlyle too well to mind this. He said that for years he had been insulted by critics and even by anonymous letter-writers.

In the latest number of the "Deutschen Mediz. Wochenschrift" there is an article by Dr. Reincke, of Hamburg, giving the result of a study of the statistics furnished by the late epidemic of cholera at Hamburg, in so far as they bear upon the question of the origin and spread of the pest. It will be remembered that Dr. Koch's theory, attributing the evil in its inception and continuance to a contaminated water supply, was stoutly contested by a large number of scientists, of whom Dr. Pettenkofer became the mouthpiece. Dr. Reincke's paper supports Dr. Koch's theory. The appallingly rapid spread of the disease reaching the entire town in less than three days can only be due to some such medium as the water. In every part of the town in which the Elbe water was used the epidemic appeared more or less virulently, whilst every house-court, barrack, or institution drawing its water supply from rain tanks, notwithstanding the fact that many of these were situated in the middle of the worst infected districts, were untouched. The present outbreak at the Halle Asylum shows that even exceptionally severe weather does not destroy nor even impair the vitality of the comma bacillus.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Bishop Metelius, of Yakutzk, conveys a tribute to the mission first established among the lepers of that Siberian centre by Miss Kate Marsden. Bishop Metelius telegraphs ; "With God's blessing I have now consecrated the leper colony. The Sisters of Mercy are pursuing their beneficent duties with noble self-sacrifice and in a manner beyond all praise. For the church and priest's house means are still required for the purchase of timber and other material in the spring. Three sisters, God vouchsafing them health and strength, are at present sufficient for the ministrative requirements of the colony. The community of Yakutzk is interesting itself in the good work, and different charitable persons have already undertaken the support and care of nine of the lepers."

A Canton correspondent, writing on December 27, sends the following details of a shocking event already made known by cable : "A terrible catastrophe has occurred at Kamli, a large market-town about thirty miles distant from Canton. The usual annual festival in connection with one of the idol-temples of the town was being held, and a large concourse of people had crowded the enormous matshed theatre erected in front of the temple. To create a panic, and so enable them to secure booty, a band of robbers set fire to a portion of the structure. There had been no rain for several weeks, everything was as dry as tinder, and in a few minutes the whole theatre was a mass of flame. The actual loss of life cannot be accurately estimated. More than 1,800 bodies have been recovered from the ruins, and coffins for this number have been sent up to the place by benevolent societies in Canton and Fatshan ; but it is said that hundreds more must have been burnt to ashes. Taking advantage of the panic and confusion kidnappers, while the fire was raging, carried off from the neighbouring houses over a hundred women and children."

Professor David Masson continues his interesting "Local Memories of Milton" in the February number of *Good Words*. The author of "Paradise Lost" appears to have had an unaccountable passion for shifting his quarters in town ; but that of course is all the better for Dr. Masson's purposes. Scotlandyard was his official residence in the days when he stood at the elbow of the Protector and took his instructions for those Latin letters of State which caused such frequent commotion in foreign Courts. We are reminded of a fact "not generally known," which is that in the year 1651 the poet, living in that residence, was the editor of a London newspaper. Through that whole year he was the licenser, and therefore the superintending and responsible editor, of the Government newspaper, called "Mercurius Politicus." One leading article, Professor Masson feels sure, must have been wholly his. The occasion was worthy of his pen. The article was a pæan of religious fervour and exultation over the great Battle of Worcester. His sonnet, it will be remembered, beginning "Cromwell, our chief of men," refers to these events.

TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

The special train which brought the first instalment of the 7th Dragoon Guards, now *en route* to Egypt, left Deolali, at 8-45 p.m., on Wednesday, and steamed into the Prince's Dock shed at the P. and O. berths, at about 6 a.m., to-day. There were 5 officers, 120 men, 20 followers, 9 horses, ammunition, and a number of vans laden with baggage. The R. I. M. steamer Canning was lying alongside the shed in readiness to receive the proportion she is intended to carry, and the R. I. M. steamer Clive entered dock yesterday afternoon in readiness to take the larger number of the Guards, their families, horses, &c., due to arrive at the same place, in three special trains early this morning. Both vessels are expected to sail during the afternoon.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, under the command of Captain W. Chandler, will sail to-day for Egypt, with 10 officers, 2 ladies, 4 children, 6 warrant officers, 230 men rank and file, and 174 horses of the 7th Dragoon Guards. The following are the names of the officers :—

Major Rough	2nd-Lieut Hodgkinson
Major Lowe	2nd-Lieut Steele
Captain and Mrs Smerdon and 3 children	Rldg-Mr Cunningham
	Vety-Surg Peacock
Lieut and Mrs Dyer and child	Surg-Capt Anderson
	2nd-Lieut Gage

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finney, will sail to-day for Egypt, with 12 officers, 2 ladies, 1 child, 6 warrant officers, 11 women, 20 children, 294 men rank and file, 6 women, 13 children, and 125 horses, of the 7th Dragoon Guards. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut-Col Creagh	2nd-Lieut Sparrow
Captain and Mrs Ditmas	2nd-Lieut Jackson
Captain and Mrs Usher and child	Lieut and Adjt Peyton
	Qr-Mr Hamilton
Capt Burton Phillipson	Vety-Surg Turnbull
Lieut Lempriere	Surg-Capt Griffiths
	Lieut Parker Toulson

SUGGESTED NEW TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I subjoin a new method of treating cholera on bio-chemic principles, which has been forwarded to me for experiment by Dr. Walker, of Dundee. The bio-chemic system, which has been giving very satisfactory results, and possesses the two great merits of extreme simplicity, and absolutely safe and harmless (whether beneficial or not) remedies was discovered, and perfected by Dr. Schussler, of Oldenburgh. His book, "New Treatment of Diseases," explains and illustrates the principles of this new departure in medicine.—I am, &c., PROGRESS.

Treatment of cholera with tissue remedies suggested by Drs. M. Docetti, Walker, and Carey. "Sodium sulphate as preventive. Ferric phosphate, potassium phosphate, and potass. Sulphate in equal proportions at commencement of the disease. Magnesium phosphate and sodium phosphate, for cramps. After a case has progressed two hours or more, ferric phosphate, potassium phosphate or magnesium phosphate in combination, and sodium chloride in alternation. *Dose* should be given every five minutes and the patient urged to drink as much hot water (just plain common hot water) as possible. A copious injection of hot water should be given every hour until relief is obtained, which will be in from two to four hours. A half teaspoonful of salt should be added to each quart of water. The moment there is a favourable change give potassium sulphate in often-repeated doses until free perspiration sets in ; then give light nourishment immediately, but no stimulants.

The lower potencies act best in acute bowel troubles —from 3rd to 6th X will meet all cases.

To the many liberal physicians in the United States who have so kindly and favourably received my articles of bio-chemistry I will say keep calm if you have any cases of cholera. Do not take it for granted by any means that you have a dread monster to grapple with, which will, in all probability, destroy your patient, but realize you are only confronted by a condition caused by a deficiency of the inorganic salts of the blood. Go to work in earnest and with faith in the omnipotent laws of nature and nature's God, according to the mode of procedure outlined, the terrors of the demon called cholera will disappear like the baseless fabric of a dream.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Kemble, S.C., has been granted a year's leave, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. R. F. Anderson, S.C., has been granted a year's furlough.

Captain P. Holland, S.C., has been allowed furlough to England for six months.

Lieutenant P. C. Searle, S.C., has been granted leave out of India for one year.

Lieutenant P. H. Cunningham, S.C., has been granted six months' furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. W. W. Gabb, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been appointed an extra A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

The services of Lieutenant G. C. McD. Birdwood, S. C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. W. Garlick has been appointed Second-Lieutenant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, *vice* Lieutenant Furneaux promoted.

Lieutenant A. M. Brand is promoted Captain of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers in succession to Captain Hawkins, deceased ; Second-Lieutenant E. R. Dangerfield being promoted Lieutenant, *vice* Brand.

Captain and Pay-Master W. H. Hussey of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, has been permitted to resign the Paymastership, and has been transferred to the list of combatant Captains. Captain Newborn becomes pay-master with the honorary rank of Major.

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India allowing a native officer who may be certified to require a sick attendant when proceeding on sick leave, to take his personal servant with him, instead of a native soldier.

The Commissary-General-in-Chief has been at Poona inspecting proposed changes in the Bombay Commissariat Transport Department.

There is a report that the various Government flour mills in the Presidency will be closed on the first day of April, and flour obtained by contract in future, and that the machinery of the largest mill, which is at Poona, will be transported to, and erected at, Rawal Pindi to meet probable eventualities in that quarter. The proposal of the Commissary-General, Bombay, will, if adopted by the Government of India, result in present economy, and that is an important factor in the present state of the military finances.

EXTENSIVE THEFT AT THOMAS COOK AND SON'S.

Yesterday morning when Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's office in the Fort was opened it was found that a door, which had been fastened the previous evening, had been opened. A further examination disclosed that a rear door, opening into a back staircase, had also been opened. It was then discovered that the safe had also been tampered with and notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 14,000 had been stolen. The safe appeared to have been opened with a duplicate key. There were no signs of force or violence having been used either to effect an entrance into the premises or to open the safe. The police were communicated with ; and the Superintendent of the Detective Police and the divisional police, under Superintendent Brewin, were engaged all day in making enquiries, but nothing had transpired up to a late hour last night likely to lead to the detection of the culprits.

An amusing defence of crinoline by Lady Jeune appears in the February number of "The New Review," but it is a half-hearted defence after all. The crinoline for which she pleads is not our old acquaintance, but a crinoline of severely limited size, a compromise with which, as she says, the Anti-Crinoline League and the Dress Reform Association may lie down in peace together. Lady Jeune does not dread the male voice on the subject, for she recalls that "the crinoline in its hey day of glory and insolence did not alter the position or feeling of men to women, they still wooed and won them in hoops, and never for one moment did the 'old story' cease to be told, and whispered even at a distance of many feet from the object to whom it was addressed. Women were considered just as pretty, and society went on, in their 'steel girt' days as now ; balls, dinners, teas, croquet, and all the amusements of life existed, and were pursued by women just as keenly from within their iron-clad garments as in the clinging ones of these later days. Human nature does not change like the garments it is clothed in, and in the eyes of men the women they like and admire will always be the same with or without hoops."

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.

Regarding the Satara appeal to Her Majesty concerning which we commented a month ago the following letter has been issued by the Home Secretary :—

No. 1 (Judicial), dated India Office, London, the 5th January 1893 :—

From the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, K.G., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India ; to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

I received on the 21st of November last your letter No. 18 of the 4th idem, forwarding a petition to Her Majesty from Pira Walad Rama Mahar, a convict under sentence of death.

2. I much regret the procedure which has been followed in regard to this case, and which has resulted in so unfortunate a delay in dealing with it.

3. The convict was sentenced to death on the 9th of July by the Sessions Judge at Satara, and this sentence having been confirmed by the High Court, the execution appears to have been duly fixed for the 1st of September. In the meantime, on the 10th of August, the convict appealed to your Government, and the appeal not having been disposed of by the date fixed the execution was, under standing orders, suspended. On the 7th of September, however, your Government directed that the law should take its course. The proper course, and that which is evidently contemplated by the Resolutions of the Government of India, dated the 14th of October, 1885, and the 15th of August, 1890, would have been at once to fix a fresh date for the execution. Instead of this, the convict, having appealed to the Government of India, the execution remained suspended, and no fresh date was subsequently fixed.

4. The consequence of this procedure has been that you have felt compelled by the orders of the Government of India, embodied in your Resolution No. 5153 of the 22nd of September, 1890, to forward to me the present memorial addressed to Her Majesty, which came before me in Council on the 29th of November.

5. Looking solely to the long period which has elapsed since the original sentence was pronounced, and without entering into the merits of the case, I came to the conclusion that it was impossible to carry out the capital sentence. I therefore instructed your Excellency by my telegram of the 29th November ("Your Judicial letter No. 18 of 1892. Appeal of Pira Walad Rama against capital sentence. I do not enter on merits of case, but owing to delay of nearly five months in carrying out sentence, it must now be commuted. This should be done by exercise of your authority, and I request you will give orders accordingly. Despatch follows.") to commute the sentence of death.

6. In my judgment the prerogative of the Crown can be exercised most safely by the representatives of the Crown who are charged with the administration of the territory ; and in capital cases, to avoid the delay inseparable from a reference to the Secretary of State, I suggest to your Excellency in Council either to direct that the execution of the sentence should be stayed to a date certain, such date affording sufficient time for the disposal of the application, or, if by your order you decline interference, to fix by it the date on which the sentence should be carried out.—I have, etc.,

KIMBERLEY.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

A COUNTER BLAST.

A letter protesting against the proposed closing of the Mints has, as we intimated yesterday, been sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy. It bears some seventy signatures, including those of representatives of the following mercantile firms :—Messrs. Gilanders, Arbuthnot ; Ralli Brothers ; Sassoons ; Kilburn and Co.; Octavius, Steel and Co.; Andrew Yule and Co.; Balmer, Lawrie and Co.; John Elliot and Co.; Lyall Marshall and Co.; the agents of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Comptoir National d'Escompte, the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, and the Imperial Bank of Persia. The letter is as follows :—"We have observed with the utmost concern and regret, from the published reports of the interview recently graciously accorded by his Excellency to a deputation from the Indian Currency Association, that his Excellency seems to have adopted the conclusion that the representations which were then addressed to him formed an authoritative statement, on behalf of the banking, trading, commercial, and industrial interests of this port. It is with some surprise also, that we find his Excellency telling the Indian Currency Association that their policy, so to speak, holds the field, and that we, and others in this country who think with us, shall have no one but ourselves to blame if the Association's facts and figures are accepted as an authoritative statement of the interests which they claim to represent. We beg most respectfully to assure his Excellency that he is under a misapprehension, as the signatures to this document testify. We have the honour to represent a large proportion of the business of Calcutta, and we have good reasons for believing that we have behind us, in support, a similar proportion of those interested in the planting, manufacturing, and other productive industries of the Presidency. Our opinion, which we submit with all due deference, is that the measures being urged upon the Government of India by the Currency Association, for steadying and raising the rupee, are uncertain, unsound, and mischievous, fraught with danger to the financial credit of Government, and to the commercial prosperity and development of the country. We do not favour a fluctuating or depreciating rupee, but we are more averse to a fictitious artificial sterling value being placed upon the rupee, and we believe that any proposals yet submitted by the Currency Association would have much worse effects than those of the state of the things which these proposals are intended to remedy. As practical experienced business men, we do not hold with the assertion of the President of the Currency Association that the fall in silver has restricted and embarrassed the trade of the country to such an extent as to create an almost unparalleled state of depression. We believe that the causes of the depression, such as it is, are to be found elsewhere. On the other hand, we desire to make known that we are not insensible to the embarrassment of the Government, as regards the present state of its finances, or wanting in sympathy for the employes of Government, who have suffered by the recent fall in exchange. But we submit that in order to make these matters right it does not appear to us to be necessary, or desirable, for the Government to resort to the desperate expedient of tampering with the monetary basis upon which the financial and commercial system of the country is founded, and under which the country has hitherto been most prosperous. We have noted with satisfaction his Excellency's reference to the importance of the report to be presented by Lord Herschell's Committee, because our views have been fully placed before that Committee by some of our senior representatives, and we beg to crave his Excellency's kind reference, to a letter which some of our number addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in September last, and of which a copy is attached."

The letter in question was a very short one protesting against the memorial of the Currency Association, as based upon "a highly incorrect representation of facts." It was signed by sixteen firms and three banks.

BOMBAY RACES, 1893.

Ordinaries will be held at the Race Stand, Mahaluxmi, at 4-30 p.m., to-day. Declaration at 9 a.m.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma received a deputation of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th instant. Mr. Duncan, the Chairman of that body, was the principal speaker. The subject was the registration of mortgaged paddy boats, a matter of great importance to the rice trade in Lower Burma. In the course of his address Mr. Duncan said :—The paddy trade of Burma, on which the prosperity of all races and classes in the province mainly depends, is carried on almost exclusively by means of advances made by the various rice milling firms to boatmen, who agree to secure repayment of such advances by hypothecating their boats, and who also agree, until the advance is repaid, not to carry paddy for any but the firm who made the advance. With the advances made by the millers the boatmen purchase the paddy which they deliver at the market-rate. Mr. Duncan went on to point out the abuses to which the absence of proper registration gives rise, such as the mortgaging of the same boat to two or three different parties, and again when millers have obtained a decree for the amount due, and seek to attach in execution to the boat hypothecated, they are met by claims from persons who allege the purchase of the boats without any notice of the encumbrance on them. Mr. Frayer in reply thought that a Bill previously drafted on behalf of the rice millers with a few necessary amendments would best meet the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce, and asked for statistics which will convey some idea of the losses sustained through frauds. The deputation then withdrew.

Illegitimacy in the colonies seems to be on the increase. The Registrar-General's Report for Jamaica gives a total of 24,744 births, of which no less than 15,013 were illegitimate.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik presiding. Those also present were :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakursi Mulji, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nowroji J. Gamadia, R. J. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE COMPLAINT FROM THE COLABA RESIDENTS.

The Corporation considered letter No. 22,733, dated 19th January, 1893, from the Commissioner, forwarding a petition addressed to the President, which was placed in the Commissioner's hands on the 5th idem, by a deputation of residents on Colaba Causeway, on the subject of the want of means for carrying off the sullage water from the cesspools of houses in that locality.

With regard to this petition, Mr. N. Katrak proposed, and Rao Bahadur Luchmon Sing seconded, that the residents of Colaba be informed in reply to their petition that the question of the drainage of that quarter of the city was receiving the careful attention of the Corporation, but its consideration had to be postponed until the March meeting.

Mr. P. M. Mehta then moved an amendment, which was supported by Mr. Selim Solomon, that the residents of Colaba be informed in reply to their petition that the question of the sewerage of that district was receiving the careful consideration of the Corporation, and that they would deal with the question as soon as possible, and further that the delay had been caused by a reference which the Corporation found themselves under the necessity of making to Government.

The original motion was withdrawn, while the amendment was put as a substantive motion, and was carried.

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS.

The Corporation resumed the consideration of the resolution, which was proposed by Mr. Dhurumsi at the last meeting, and was seconded by Mr. Shroff, and was as follows :—"That the report of the Standing Committee, No. 12,054, dated 15th instant, on the question of the further excess on the estimates for the Tansa Water-Works be approved and adopted, and that sanction be given to the payment of the excess of Rs. 90,000 from the balance of the premia (Rs. 93,839-10-6) received on the issue of the Tansa Loan Instalment raised prior to and up to 1891. That no payment be made (1) in respect of extra work in tunnel No. 1, and (2) on account of bonus claimed by the contractor for having the 48"-main from Ghatkopur to Bombay without the previous sanction of the Standing Committee. That the total credits of Rs. 1,077,594 for mains, special casting, &c., be temporarily adjusted against the advance of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution No. 444 of the 11th April, 1892, for the purchase of mains, the pipes so taken, &c., being used for the general service of the Water-Works Department. That of the total charges amounting to Rs. 26,532 incurred for filling in tank at the junction of De Lisle and Arthur Roads for the site of a pipe depot for Tansa. Rs. 6,000 be charged to Tansa works as rent and the balance of Rs. 20,532 be debited to water-works and roads, rateably according to the area occupied by each department, to the debit of surplus cash balance. That Rs. 16,406 on account of the present value of stock at about 50 per cent. of its original cost, consisting of mathematical instruments, pipe testing machines, cement testing machines, crane, &c., be also temporarily adjusted by debit to the advance of Rs. 2,00,000 as afor

purpose of being tested. He thought that members would agree with him that that was not a satisfactory state of things. In consequence of that laxity there had been a great deal of demoralisation in the trade, the buyers having larger and the sellers smaller weights and measures. He produced two *furra* measures, one of which measured 18 *pailees* and the other measured 18½ *pailees*. The Municipal Commissioner had fixed 16½ *pailees* to constitute a *furra*, but in consequence of that officer not having the power to enforce the stamping of those measures they were, like the weights used by the tradesmen, of a lower or higher capacity than the standard measure. He could not produce before the Corporation a *furra* of a lower capacity because the owners of such measures were afraid lest they might be pounced upon by the police. (Laughter.) The prosperity of their city depended upon their trade and commerce, and it was, therefore, absolutely necessary in the interests of the city that the stamping of their weights and measures should be enforced by law. The Municipal Act levied certain fees for stamping and by failing to enforce such stamping the Municipality was estimated to lose a revenue of about Rs. 3,000. It was not for the sake of the revenue that he had brought forward the motion, but his object was to check the demoralisation induced by the laxity. He, therefore, thought he had made out a case for going to Government to amend the Act empowering them to enforce the stamping of weights and measures, and he hoped the Corporation would pass his motion unanimously.

The motion was supported by Mr. Kur.

Mr. Solomon said that as the weights and measures used in the city were found in many cases to be irregular, there should at least be some regulation enacted, by which the stamping could be enforced. The Municipality had enough business of its own, and it should not be burdened with the duty of seeing the stamping enforced. The matter might be laid before the Government who might after careful consideration see the necessity of entrusting that business to the police again.

Mr. Mehta said that the subject did not escape the notice of the framers of the present Municipal Act. There were two aspects of the question, the one being a general one, and the other a Municipal aspect. It had been found that the enforcement of the stamping was not a safeguard against the tampering with weights and measures. It had been found impracticable to enforce the stamping until powers were given to the public to enter shops and other places and make an inspection as to the weights and measures being correct. Such powers had already been given in the Police Act. Mere enforcement of the stamping was not sufficient. What was really necessary was the active superintendence by the police to see whether the weights and measures used in the shops were or were not correct. As far as the Municipal Act was concerned they had to provide the standards, a means whereby people could come and have their weights and measures tested.

Dr. Blaney told the members of the steps he took in the matter for verifying weights and measures about sixteen years ago, and pointed out the urgency and necessity of engaging the services of men who might find out habitual offenders and bring them to justice.

The Municipal Commissioner said that if any power was to be given in the matter it should certainly be given to the police and not to the Municipality. It was all very well to say that the police should have the power to enforce the stamping of weights and measures, but that could not be done as the law at present stood, unless there was in the first place a statutory weight or measure. He had power under the Municipal Act to provide such local standards as he might deem requisite for general convenience of dealers which they might follow or not as they chose. Unless there was a statutory standard for weights and measures it was absolutely impossible to enforce the recognition of the local standard of weights and measures. He did not think that the question could be met in the way suggested by Mr. Mehta. A *furra* in Bombay differed from a similar measure in other parts of India, and there was a great discrepancy between weights and measures as used in Bombay and other places. Unless there was a uniformity of standard laid down by the passing of an Act by the Government of India, the enforcement sought to be made was impossible. The difficulty in the matter could only be solved by Dr. Viegas bringing forward a motion calling upon the Government to pass an Act prescribing standard weights and measures for the city of Bombay. When such an Act was passed they could then with a clear conscience bring into force the penal provisions relating to false weights and measures.

Dr. Blaney: Why not prosecute two or three such people before the magistrate as a test case?

The Municipal Commissioner: I have no power to do so.

Mr. Mehta said that though the section in the Police Act had been repealed there was a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code by which a Police inspector was empowered to enter a shop in order to see whether the weights and measures kept by dealers were correct or not.

Dr. Viegas said his object in bringing forward his notice of motion was to see whether weights and measures were of a uniform character. But after what had fallen from the Commissioner he withdrew his motion, but intimated he would bring forward another to the effect suggested by the Municipal Commissioner at their next meeting.

The Corporation then adjourned.

COORLA WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question before the Standing Committee resolves itself into this:—Whether the Bombay watersupply for the next five years to come is more than sufficient to enable us to give water to our neighbours without any inconvenience to ourselves. If we are in that position then we ought to allow Coorla a copious supply at a cheaper rate, and make up for the loss in rate by the larger quantity they would consume, and at the same time keep away our worst enemy, cholera. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that Sir C. Ollivant, the late Municipal Commissioner, some years ago, agreed to allow water to the Coorla dipping wells for the use of the poor at the reduced rate of eight annas per thousand gallons, being firmly convinced that that was the only way of protecting Bombay from cholera, which used to break out first at Coorla and then travel to Sion, and spread to Bombay, and the measures be adopted with such foresight have borne fruit, and Coorla and Bombay both have enjoyed immunity from infectious diseases to a great extent.

The Municipal Commissioner seems to think that this is a case of being charitable to Coorla at the expense of the ratepayers of Bombay, but from my personal knowledge I am in a position to disabuse him of this idea; at present the Bombay Municipality gets something like Rs. 20,000 for water rates from Coorla, and by reducing the rate they will get the same if not more by the additional quantity, which the Coorla Municipality propose to consume by building additional dipping wells, but if they do not see their way to reduce the rate the result would be that the Coorla Municipality would take in hand a scheme for supplying water from Ghat Cooper, which according to the estimates prepared under the authority of the Collector of Thana, would cost them Rs. 1,50,000. This would deprive us of the annual income of Rs. 20,000, and we would be none the better for keeping so much water in storage. The reason why the Ghat Cooper scheme was not carried out was that the Coorla Municipality was led to believe that on the completion of the Tansa Lake, they would get any quantity of water at a nominal rate. My idea is that with such a plentiful supply of water we should sell it at a cheap rate even for agricultural purposes in the suburbs of Bombay. The Pawai water is not now brought to Bombay, then, why not give it to Coorla and Bandora and other suburbs where it can flow by gravitation without the huge and costly machinery for pumping it and thus raise a revenue and at the same time utilize the white elephant. I commend these observations to the careful consideration of the Municipal Standing Committee and the Corporation.—Yours, &c.,

H.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,496 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 18th February, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,79,757	7,08,186	8,899	8,96,842
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	10,36,571
Decrease				Rs. 1,39,729

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sudden changes of temperature sorely try all persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloreux, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint, or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation, and reduce the swelling. The Pills, simultaneously taken, will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous attacks, which affect all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

THE Waziris have come prominently before the public of late in connection with the Amir's forward policy on the North-West Frontier. The intrigues of Abdur Rahman's Agent, Gul Mahomed, in the Wana District, necessitated the occupation of the Gomal Pass some months ago; the responsible headmen of the Mahsud Waziris inviting this step in order to keep the lawless spirits of the tribe in check. Gul Mahomed had to retire from Wana, but he had managed to raise a faction among the Waziris friendly to the Amir. A mission was actually sent to Kabul, but the tribesmen were scurvily treated, and they returned much depressed to their own country. Now it is asserted that Gul Mahomed is to re-occupy Wana, and that an Afghan force is to be sent into the Waziri country and that the way has been paved for these movements by the payment of Rs. 5,000 to the tribesmen since November. Not much attention need be paid to these rumours. The Mahsud and Darwesh Khel are by far the most powerful sections of the clan, and their sympathies are certainly not with the Afghans. Immediately south of the Kurram Valley, some sections, such as the Kabul Khel, have been influenced by Gul Mahomed and the Governor of Khost, but Mr. Merk's prompt occupation of Bulandkhel prevented mischief in that quarter. With our troops holding also Kajuri Kach beyond the Gomal Pass, and Jandoula in the Rithani country on this side of the frontier, no apprehension need be felt regarding possible Afghan action in Waziristan. As to the friendliness of the principal *Maliks* there can be little doubt; for like the Afridis they are distrustful of the Amir, and would resent the establishment of posts in their hills. They desire nothing better than to be under British protection, so long as there is no interference with their internal affairs. One fact of peculiar significance may be mentioned. When Lord Roberts was in the Punjab, receiving addresses from all classes and conditions of men in that Province, he received a letter from Munneh Khan, who is recognised as the head of all the Waziris. This Chief stated that he had been most anxious to proceed to Lahore in person to bear testimony to the regard and admiration felt by the Waziris for the Commander-in-Chief; but he had been obliged to forego his journey, as his presence on the frontier was urgently required at the time by the Political Officer. The latter fully bore out this statement. Munneh Khan's action was quite spontaneous, and no better sign of the loyalty and good-will of the Waziris could have been desired than his simple letter to Lord Roberts. The Amir will, perhaps, discover that the more he meddles with the tribesmen on the frontier, the closer will they be drawn to the British Government, whose protection is very different from that which the Afghan ruler can offer to them.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 21st February were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 20th 5 feet 2 inches against 3 feet on same date last year. Rain at Karachi 1 inch 19 cents and average of 6 other stations 30 cents. Rabi cultivation slightly damaged by frost in Tatta. Manjhand, Ghorabari, Johi and Mirpur Batoro, and by blight and insects in Gorabari and Mirpur Batoro talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 3 feet 1 inch against 5 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder abundant. Rain in 8 talukas; maximum at Rato-dero 12 cents.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops promising well. Rain in 11 out of 13 talukas, from 1 to 73 cents. Fodder abundant. Cattle healthy.

Thar and Parkar.—Slight damage by frost to rabi crops in Nara valley. Cattle in good condition. Grain continues cheap.

Ahmedabad (For week ending 18th February).—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops in good condition. Cattle healthy. Fodder-supply ample.

Kaira (For week ending 18th February).—Standing rabi crops in good condition. Tobacco cutting in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock is good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Picking of cotton and reaping of jowari, wheat and lang in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Wheat reaping continues. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Kharif and rabi harvest and preparations for the next season continue. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing completed in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Yeola and Nandgaon and in progress in other talukas. Preparation of land for the next season in progress. Rabi standing crops good. Wheat slightly blighted in Sinnar Taluka. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor, fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 15th, 1° cool on 16th, 3° cool on 17th and 21st, and 4° cool from 18th to 20th. Vapour in air normal on 15th, 17th, and 21st, excessive on 16th, and defective from 18th to 20th. Abnormal wind northerly from 17th to 19th, and southerly on 21st. Wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rabi crops in good condition. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rabi crops doing well. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—State of summer crops good.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Standing crops healthy in all the talukas except Junnar, where wheat has slightly been blighted in some places. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Reaping of jowari, wheat and gram continues. Standing crops in good condition. Rats in Rahuri Taluka doing damage to crops. Ploughing for next season continues. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Shrigonda, Shevgaon and Nevasa; prices steady in other talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 18th February).—Reaping of rabi crops commenced in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, Karmala and Malsiras talukas. Tur and cotton crops damaged in Pandharpur Taluka. Lands being prepared for next season in Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Standing crops generally good. Reaping of rabi crops progressing. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Crops generally fair, Reaping of wheat, gram and tur vigorously going on. Rats doing injury to crops in parts of five talukas. Cotton in buds and rabi jowari in ears. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rabi harvest nearly completed. Cotton pods opening. Crops fair.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of early crops nearly completed and that of rabi crops in full progress. Cotton thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Kanara.—Second crop prospects good. Garden crops healthy.

Rajkot.—Cotton picking and harvesting of wheat in progress.

Wadhwan.—Weather rather cloudy. Wheat and barley crops thriving.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops generally fair. Poppy plants in flower.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Opening Ceremony, Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, by H. E. Governor.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.

MARCH, 1893.

Wed. 1.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Tues. 7.—Annual Prize-giving of the Scottish High Schools, in the Town Hall, at 4-30 p.m.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 10.—Distribution of Prizes at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Sun. 12.—Bombay Light Horse, Camp-of-Exercise, Santa Cruz.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Bombay Light Horse, Camp, Santa Cruz.
Tues. 14.—Light Horse Camp.
Wed. 15.—Light Horse Camp.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths, Light Horse Camp.
Fri. 17.—Light Horse Camp.
Sat. 18.—Light Horse Camp.
Sun. 19.—Light Horse Camp.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Light Horse Camp.
Tues. 21.—Light Horse Camp and Cross Country Races.
Thurs. 23.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Second Criminal Sessions.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockley's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE LAW AS TO WAGERING.

ON the morning of the current mail's departure the case of "Missing Word Competition" came up in the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Stirling, and gave rise to some interesting arguments as to the law and ethics of wagering. The report of the proceedings states:—

In the Chancery Division this morning Mr. Justice Stirling resumed the hearing of the cases of Barclay vs. Pearson, and Opper vs. Pearson in connection with the Missing Word Competition.

Mr. Buckley, Q. C., resumed his arguments on behalf of certain of the winners in one of the competitions in "Pearson's Weekly." A person named Opper, who represented also other successful competitors, had, he said, sent in eighty-eight solutions to the competition in which "unaccountable" was the successful word. He succeeded with one of his solutions and became entitled to £17 8s. under the rules of the competition, the total sum sent in that week being £23,628 14s. On the 20th of December last his Lordship made an order preventing any one from dealing with the money till the legality of the competitions had been decided. Since then two parties had put forward claims to the money. One was the Sheriff of London and the other was the Commissioner of Police. These parties had since withdrawn their claims, and the competitors who had succeeded now sought to be allowed to take their prizes. The whole of the money received with the coupons was divided among those who filled in the word correctly. The number of coupons sent in was 412,572. On the 24th of December the result was announced, and there were 1,358 winners, each of whom was entitled to £17 8s. The question of law was this—Was it a lottery or a wager? Counsel maintained that it was neither the one nor the other. But even if it were a wager, it was not necessarily illegal. It was true that certain wagers were void and could not be recovered at law. Mr. Buckley then proceeded to quote authorities in support of his argument. Counsel referred to a number of authorities dealing with the question of lotteries, and contended that if a person exercised his skill in the selection of the most likely word, the element of chance was gone, and the thing ceased to be a lottery. The fact that money was staked upon an uncertain event did not show it to be a lottery.

Mr. Justice Stirling: In this case the thing is determined by the arbitrary selection of a particular man.

Mr. Buckley: That is not so. The thing is already settled. It is only uncertain in the minds of the persons who go in for the competition. Dealing with the question of wagers, counsel said they were not illegal; simply void at common law. Wagers in themselves were perfectly legal. He might refer his Lordship to a case that was tried before Chief Justice Mansfield. In that case seven gentlemen had dined at Furnival's Inn, and had taken a bet that each was older than the others, the stake being a "Rump steak and a dozen." An arbitrator was appointed to examine their birth certificates, and it turned out that a gentleman called "B" was the loser. "B," however, did not turn up at the meeting where the result was to be declared. "A," who was the winner, did attend, and, notwithstanding the absence of "B," ordered the dinner and they dined. He then brought an action against "B" to recover the cost of the dinner. Chief Justice Mansfield expressed himself ignorant of the meaning of a "steak and a dozen, and it was explained that it was a dinner, and as much as they could eat and drink. The result was that "B" was ordered to pay for the dinner, and none the less so because he did not eat it.

Mr. Justice Stirling: Is that case reported?

Mr. Buckley: Yes, my Lord. It is the case of Hussey vs. Cricket. Continuing, counsel said wagers actions then became so numerous that the judges drew up certain rules for dealing with them. In one case there was a wager on the length of the life of Napoleon. The Court refused to entertain the case, on the ground that it might lead to some one assassinating the Emperor in order to enforce the wager. He referred to those cases in order to show that in common law a wager was perfectly good, unless some reason or other was made out showing that the wager was such that the Court would be wrong in entertaining it. The first statute against wagers was passed in 16 Charles I. By it any person making bets in regard to games must forfeit three times the amount won. This statute had since been repealed. In a statute of Anne any person winning a bet of a certain kind might sue the loser for three times the amount, to be applied for the benefit of the parish. By this statute also £100 was made the maximum amount that any person could lose. The matter was next dealt with in the 5th and 6th William IV., which made the consideration of a wager an illegal consideration. The present Act was that of 8 and 9 Victoria, chap. 109, sec. 118, and it made a wager void, but not illegal. A wager had been defined by the Court as a bargain by which one party was to win and the other to lose in a contract the result of which at the time it was made was of an uncertain nature. He did not contend that because the word was ascertained before the contract was made therefore the result was not of an uncertain nature. It was not really a wager at all. A recent case was that of Carlyle vs. The Carbolic Smoke Ball Company, in which the defendant sought to make the contract void for want of consideration. It was a case in which a lady bought a carbolic smoke ball, which she had to smell so many times a day and was guaranteed not to catch the influenza. She used the smoke ball as directed, but caught influenza, and brought an action against the company for the sum they promised to give if the smoke-ball failed. She succeeded in her action—which, however, was not on all fours with this, as the defendant were held to have had consideration for the contract. In this case Mr. Pearson inserted a sentence in his paper with the omission of the last word. The word was lodged with a stake-holder. Mr. Pearson stated that if the readers sent a word and a shilling it would provide a fund, which fund would be distributed amongst those who selected the correct word. Counsel submitted that this was not a lottery, inasmuch as it was not determined by the casting of a lot.

Mr. Justice Stirling: This is determined by the arbitrary selection of the editor.

Mr. Buckley: Yes; but it is not the casting of a lot.

Mr. Justice Stirling: He dips into the dictionary and takes out a certain word.

Mr. Buckley: I quite agree that that is the case. I don't say it is the only word in the English language that will apply.

Mr. Justice Stirling: You have not told us that this word is determined by any system.

Counsel went on to contend that it was clear that the competition was not a lottery, because the choice destroyed that contention. If it was a wager, who was it between? It was not between Mr. Pearson and the competitors, nor could it be between two competitors, because each might win. While admitting that there was a certain amount of guessing, he held it could not be considered a wager. Even supposing it was a wager, it was not illegal: it was only void. Under these circumstances he submitted that the person who held the funds was compelled to execute the trust. It had been decided in the case of a widower who married his deceased wife's sister, and on his decease left a settlement, that the settlement was valid, although the original contract was illegal. It had been said that these competitions would do a great deal of harm; but this Court had not to do with that. In conclusion, Mr. Buckley asked that the fund in Court should be distributed in the manner in which the trustee undertook to do at the beginning of the competition—namely, that every successful competitor should receive £17 8s.

At the conclusion of Mr. Buckley's argument the Court adjourned.

THE CALCUTTA FIRE-BRIGADE BILL.

A MEETING of the members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was held, on Saturday, in the Council Room, Dalhousie Square, his Honour Sir Charles Elliott presiding.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton said, that at the last meeting of the Council he had presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the regulation of warehouses and the maintenance of a Fire-Brigade, and explained, at some length, for the information of the Council and the public, the principles which had guided the majority of the Select Committee in the preparation of the Bill which was now on the table. He had now the honour to move that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe moved, "that inasmuch as protection of life and property from fire is a matter of general public interest to the community and as it is inexpedient to impose taxation upon commercial and other special interests for matters effecting the public good, the cost of the Fire-Brigade should be borne by the Municipalities concerned." The principle which was involved in the resolution he was now moving was, that the taxation on a commercial community for matters affecting the public good, the public convenience was opposed to all sound principles of political economy, and those rules which govern the incidence of taxation in other countries. The general community were undoubtedly protected by the existence of a Fire-Brigade. It was sought, however, to distinguish and to show that that general rule was not to be applied to Calcutta, or in other words, that in Calcutta the principle of taxation on a commercial interest for the public benefit, safety, and convenience, was not to be applied.

After a long debate his Honour put the matter to the vote, and the amendment was lost by seven to four only, the Hon'ble mover and the Hon'ble Messrs. Playfair, Risley, and Gonesh Chunder Chunder voting in favour of it.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ANTI-OPIUM AGITATION.

THE "Rast Goftar" remarks: The anti-opium agitators are irrepressible. They are hammering away at their fads as hard and as unreasonably as ever. They have held a meeting at which they resolved to call upon Mr. Gladstone to redeem the pledge given by him in the course of his Midlothian campaign, and they want him to redeem it immediately in the sense in which they chose to understand it. If statesmen in office were to be called strictly to account for all the utterances made by them in opposition, it would be a very awkward reminder for them. But Mr. Gladstone is a canny Scot, and his pledges and promises are generally hedged round by guarded provisos, so that they may either mean a great deal or mean very little. The persons to whom those promises have been made generally like to believe that they do mean a great deal. While they think of the pledges, they bestow little thought upon the elasticity of their meaning, in consequence of the saving and qualifying clauses which surround them. Mr. Gladstone did not make any positive declaration in favour of the immediate suppression of the opium traffic, and therefore he has passed no word to which the opium agitators can pin him down. The intellect of the G. O. M. is too supple and astute, and his enemies would add, Jesuitical, to get himself into a trap. Sir Joseph Pease and his band must still be smarting under the courteous rebuff they received from Lord Kimberley, and they will derive small comfort from turning to Mr. Gladstone, who has just now a matter of far more pressing moment to engross all his mind and his energies.

"THE CARE OF MAY."

The "Gujerat Mitra" discourses: This last and probably the only dying wish of the late lamented grandson of Her Majesty is on the eve of being fulfilled by his younger brother, H. R. H. the Duke of York, whom we expect to be our ruler in the natural course of events. The news must certainly gladden the hearts of many that Princess May of Teck—she for whom it was once thought all the world over that her pospects of becoming the Queen of England and the Empress of India had been blighted for ever—will be married to the Duke of York in about the middle of April next. The Queen, the Prince and the Princess of Wales and the rest of the royal family deeply regret—and none the less does the whole British Empire, nay the civilized world regrets—the sad and sudden death of the late lamented promising young prince, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. "Requiescat in pace." But there is universal rejoicing for the coming royal alliance and universal prayer for the longevity and prosperity of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of York.

THE JURY QUESTION COMMISSION.

The "Gujerati" states: After a good deal of agitation in connection with the Jury question the Secretary of State has resolved to extricate the Indian and Bengal Governments from their embarrassments by the appointment of a Commission. Its composition will be determined by the Supreme and Provincial Governments in consultation. No Indian has now a shred of faith left in these costly Commissions which after wandering through the whole country and recording a good deal of evidence arrive at conclusions the lines of which are tacitly settled beforehand or which prove infructuous in the long run. The recommendations of the Civil Service Commission, though not unduly liberal in themselves, were thrown to the winds when the time arrived for giving them practical effect. The peregrinations of the Finance Commission ended in the dismissal of a few peons or in the reduction of their salaries. And yet with what a flourish of trumpets were these Commissions announced? These are only fresh instances, but it will not be difficult to cite others. The proposed Commission to investigate the merits and demerits of the prevailing Jury system will do little to gratify the conscience of the Indian Government. The non-official element will be most miserably represented in its constitution, and we for ourselves cannot induce ourselves to accept it. Commissions are nothing but sops thrown to quiet agitation for a time.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BENCH IN THE CORPORATION.

Says the "Rast Goftar": We trust Mr. Hamilton will turn out as good a Municipal Councillor as he has proved himself a magistrate. The Bench of Justices has called him to the Corporation with a large majority, which may be taken as an indication of the extent of confidence reposed in him. Many there are who do not like a Government servant being in the Corporation. Their argument is that as an official he is predisposed by his training and instinct to side with officials, and that as a servant of Government, he would side with Government whenever the interests of the Government and the Municipality happened to be at issue on any subject. The writers we have referred to is by no means an inevitable adjunct of the official mind, and in the Corporation itself there have been notable exceptions in Major Selby, Major Martin and Dr. Peterson. It is consistent with official position to be independent, fair-minded and reasonably outspoken, and we suppose that the interest which Mr. Hamilton will take in municipal affairs will illustrate the truth of the proposition we have enunciated. It is, moreover, an advantage to have on the Corporation persons representing important branches of the local administration. We have already in Colonel Wilson the head of the police, and in Mr. Hamilton we shall have a representative of the department of criminal justice in Bombay.

The "Native Opinion" states: We are glad to observe that Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate of this city, has been returned by the Bench of Justices to fill the seat vacated by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, on his appointment to the post of Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Hamilton, on all hands, is known to be a person of independent views, and his election to the vacant seat already sufficiently proves that the Bombay public have great confidence in him. And whereas the presence of such independent men, on the Corporation is of considerable advantage to the rate-payers, we cannot afford to forget that even their temporary absence from their proper duties must be productive of considerable hindrance to the discharge of their public functions.

THE RECENT SOCIAL INCIDENT AND HINDU REFORM.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: Nothing has grieved us more, and added to the heaviness of our heart, than the incident over which Hindu society, in all its sections and sub-sections, is now greatly excited. Reformers and non-reformers alike are having their say—each party, and each automic globule of it, endeavouring to air its views on infant marriage from its own point. It would have been a miracle had it been otherwise, knowing very well how the Poona tea incident agitated the community last year. The observations we made then on the peculiar aspects of Hindu social reform would stand good on this occasion. We pointed out at the time that a wide gulf existed between the home life and the intellectual life of our enlightened Hindu countrymen. We observed, and we repeat the observation with greater emphasis to-day, that Hindu social reform has about it peculiar features which should never be lost sight of. That the reform of the community can always be on the lines of the least resistance. For the problem, as our distinguished citizen, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, a reformer himself, shrewdly observed seven years ago, is one fraught with the most herculean difficulties of which the non-Hindu world of thought and philosophy, of spirit and action, could have no conception. It was, as he said, "a Himalaya to cut. Every close observer would, we dare say, agree in this practical but truly sage reflection. Social environments of thousands of years cannot be shaken off in a day, aye, not even in a century. The evolution in Hindu Social reform is a slow work of time. British education is doing a deal of good. But along with education certain moral courage—the courage of a Casabianca—is necessary. Now it is here that the true grit is wanting. But if it is wanting it is the result more of the environments of the past than anything else.

Says the "Gujerat Mitra":—The beginning of February, the month of purification among the ancient Romans has this year been unfortunately marked at least on this side of India by the rise of very unpleasant criticism in the native press consequent on the celebration of two eraly marriages in the family of no less a personage than the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang who happens to be a prominent advocate of Hindu social reform. They are all down upon him because of reform. They are all down upon him because of what is called a sin of commission on his part. We will not of course endeavour to conceal the fact that we regret the incident as sincerely as Mr. Telang's critics themselves do. But we equally regret we cannot fully share all their cackling and all their apprehensions. The Hindu Social system is one huge mass of so many peculiarities that it is quite a feat to go through the whole maze. The Hindu alone can have some conception of what it is. But the criticism of other sections apart, it is the very Hindu critics we are here concerned with. We wonder that the Hindu press should have assumed such an indignant attitude towards an act which in our humble opinion is but a mere resultant of the forces of antecedent centuries. Mr. Telang alone can imagine the peculiar circumstances under which he was almost compelled to celebrate the marriages in question. Granted, he is an ardent advocate of social reforms, he is sincere in his professions, and means what he says. But he knows all the same with the keen sense and judicial spirit of a born judge of human proclivities that his surroundings in the family circle are not prepared both in intelligence and courage of conviction to go with him in his line of thought. Hence the conflict between lines of the least and the greatest resistance in the course of social reform from within.

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THE HANSARD UNION CASE.

THE trial of Sir Henry Isaacs, Mr. Joseph Isaacs, Mr. C. Dollman, and Mr. Horatio Bottomley, on charges arising out of the Hansard Publishing Union, commenced on January 30, before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury. The indictment contained thirty-one counts, and preliminary objections were taken by counsel for three of the defendants and by Bottomley on his own behalf, against some of them, but were overruled by the judge. The Attorney-General detailed the history of the formation of the Hansard Union, and said that, broadly speaking, the position of things was that the public subscribed money to the extent of between £600,000 and £700,000, which had disappeared as if the earth had swallowed it up; and there were creditors to the amount of £50,000 who would probably get nothing, and that the assets would hardly suffice to pay the debenture-holders 15s. in the pound. He traced the various purchases by and for the company, and calculated that Mr. Bottomley had derived a profit on these of over £100,000. On January 31, the Attorney-General, having traced the circumstances attending the purchase of the country businesses, said the whole case reeked with fraud. Mr. Bottomley, with the assent of some of the directors, manipulated the company in order to put dishonest gains into the pockets of himself and other people. He estimated the total profits which Mr. Bottomley and his confederates received at over £260,000. Several witnesses were examined, who deposed to the transactions relative to the purchase by the defendants of paper mills at Cullompton and Redhill, which were afterwards sold by them at an immense profit to the Hansard Union. On Feb. 1, the principal witness examined was Mr. C. J. Steward, Official Receiver under the Winding-up Act, and co-liquidator with Mr. Hammond of the Hansard Union, who gave particulars of the various purchases made on behalf of the Company and of the disposition of the sums which had been raised, as far as he could trace them from the books and accounts in his possession. Before the rising of the court Mr. Justice Hawkins incidentally remarked that he expected the trial to last for a month or six weeks.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Dismissal.

728—Ardesir. H and D—Hajee Osman Hajee Allarakhia vs C A Turner—Payne, G and S.
To speak to the minutes of the Decree.
745—Payne, G and S—Ramchandra Krishnajee Bhojnay vs Pandurang Krishnajee Bhojnay and others—Tyabjee and D.
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.
761—D S Garud—Foolibai vs Rampratab Samrathrai and another—Payne, G and S.
762—H S Dikshit—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walshand and others—Bicknell, M and M. Part heard.
735—Thakurdas, D and C—Jafferbhoy Ladhabhoy Chatoo vs Thomas D Charlesworth—Payne, G and S.
748—Mansuklal, D and J—Karmall Rahimbhai and others vs Ahmedbhai Habibhai and another—Janardhan and A, and A. H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

565-92—Bhaishunker and K—Purshotum Odhowjee vs Meghjee Govind and others—Brown and M.
Postponed Long Causes.
243-92—Muljee and R—Vizbhookhandas Nagardas vs Premjee Peeraj—Edgelow and G.
547-91—Nanu and H—Karsandas Natha and another vs Ootumchand Dewchand and others—Ardesir H and D and Shamrao and P.
548-91—Nanu and H—Karsandas Natha and another vs Ootumchand Dewchand and others—Ardesir, H and D, and S and P.
13-92—Ardesir, H and D—Tahirali Jeewabhoy and others vs Mahomedally Essufbhai and others—Payne, G and S.
84-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Husanally Noorbhoy vs Shaik Tyb Abdoolally and others—Nanu and H and P R and K.
585-92—Mathubhai and J—Mulibai vs Luxmon Veera and others. In person.
449-91—Cutlie, S Nand B—Mahomedali Tajbhai and others vs Mahomedali Khanbhai—Crawford, B and Co.
332-91—Edgelow and G—Ratanlal Subkaramdas vs Bai Manchabai—Cutlie, S N and B.
229-89—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kassowjee vs Dhunbai alias Soondrabai and others—Wadia and G, T D and C, and L, S, N and B.
262-92—Tyabjee and D—Pooribai vs Amtha Tribhowandas Jugjeewan—In person.
158-92—Turner and H—Buchoobai vs J F Vaz and another—Chalk, W and S.
487-92—Dapttary and F—Bodul Dossajee vs Bhona Hara and others—In person.
180-92—Craigie, L and O—Wasudeo Venayekrao Mancoba vs Bhagirthibai and another—Wadia and G, and B and K.
399-92—H S Dikshit—Premjee Kessowjee vs Chunilal Chhotulal and another—Inperson.
493-91—Bicknell, M and M—Jethabai Kessowjee vs Kessowjee Toolsidas and others—Roughton and B.
176-92—Nanu and H—Ratanbai Cowasjee Divecha vs Cowasjee Heerjeebhoy Magrelia—In person.
442-91—Chitnis, M and M—Vulubhdas Ranchordas vs Jumnadas Premjee—Pestonjee, R and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
Thakurdas, D and C, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others—F A Little for Govt. Part heard.
For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.
714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.
Long Causes.
712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.
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PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE theories of great orators as to the reason of their powers are curious. Mr. Bright once told Mr. Labouchere that he had observed that oratory went with a large stomach. In vain the editor of "Truth" urged that Chatham, Pitt, and many others in the possession of this gift in an exceptional degree were thin men. Mr. Bright was a great orator, and he was portly; therefore, he continued to contend that oratory and stomach go together.

Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, who has been appointed Commissioner for Labour, and who in this capacity will have the general direction of the new Labour Department, is the author of the present report of the Special Committee of the London County Council on Technical Education. He is an alumnus of Oxford University, where he gained considerable distinction as a scholar. He has made a specialty of social and economic studies, and has spent the last five years of his life in the East-end of London, with a view to obtain a practical knowledge of the conditions of the poorer classes, and of studying different schemes for the relief of those who seem to be weeded out in the struggle for bread and shelter.

The Marquis of Ripon was to have presided the other day at the meeting in the Foresters Hall, London, in celebration of the return of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for central Finsbury; but he had to send a letter stating that he had been confined to bed two days with an attack of bronchial congestion, and his doctor prohibited his attendance. Lord Ripon is now quite recovered.

King Oscar of Sweden and Prince Oscar, the King's favourite son, have been reconciled. The quarrel arose out of Prince Oscar's marriage to Miss Ebba Munk, one of his mother's maids of honour, at Bournemouth some few years ago. Miss Munk was very pretty, and an exceedingly charming lady in every way, but, not being royal, the marriage was declared morganatic. Prince Oscar had to renounce all claims to succession, and was practically banished to Karlskrona, where he lived quietly with his beautiful wife, and was received and honoured by everybody, under the title of Count and Countess of Torbey. They have now been recalled to Stockholm.

To Mr. John Morley, according to Mr. Lucy in the new number of the "English Illustrated," the delivery of a speech is a serious business, carrying with it an amount of responsibility not to be lightly or unnecessarily undertaken. "He is conscientiously concerned not only for the matter of the speech, but for the selection and proper sequence of every word that composes it. To his almost ascetic literary taste, the looser style of expression which passes with a public audience is shocking." Mr. Morley, curiously enough, has not yet got over his tendency to House of Commons fright. "Probably he never will," says Mr. Lucy; "but it is a mental condition that carries no reproach, since up to the last it beset Mr. Bright. Other eminent men know it not. No one familiar with the House of Commons would find it possible to associate Sir W. Harcourt, for example, with this occult influence."

"People not admitted to the intimacy of Mr. Morley's friendship regard him," Mr. Lucy adds, "as an austere man, whose talent, if he bestow it on you, it were well to wrap in a napkin in readiness for the day of reckoning. His manner is certainly not flamboyant. But its occasional aloofness of which complaint is made, is simply the reticence of a highly sensitive nature, quickly shocked by anything coarse or mean. This sometimes obscures but never hampers the impulse of the keenest and most generous human sympathies."

Lord Strathcden and Campbell, who died after an eccentric career, has always been the admiration of his friends. He was son of that Lord Campbell—"Plain John"—who was himself Lord Chancellor, and who, according to Lord Westbury, "added another terror to death" by writing the "Lives of the Chancellors." The son was a most singular man. He was not deficient in intellect, but was so strange in mind and manner that he gave one the impression of a weak brain. He knew a great deal, had strong opinions, was as ambitious as his father (which is saying a great deal), and was not without a capacity for expressing his views.

But the conglomeration which made up his individuality was almost ridiculous. An example of the sort of thing he would do—he who should have known accurately all the technicalities of the case—may be furnished from the time of the Eastern troubles. He was a great Jingo, though he sat on the Liberal side of the House of Lords. He was anxious for an alliance with Turkey. Lord Derby explained that an alliance offensive and defensive with the Turks was an impossibility; whereupon Lord Campbell explained that he did not want a treaty of such a nature, but a treaty of commerce which would bind us to defend Turkey. Lord Derby's sarcastic reception of this almost idiotic suggestion was as deserved as it was artistically fine.

Lord Campbell's oratory in the House of Lords was a regular performance. He had acquired his style, it is said, in Fleet-street debating clubs. Wherever he got it it was, when he had suited himself to it, absolutely original, and his gestures were the most ample ever known. His thoughts flowed slowly; his sentences came with most ponderous solemnity; he might have been reciting "Paradise Lost." But every oratorical point was made with such sweepings of the arms as no man ever conceived before.

It made one tired to look at him. "My lords, he would say with arms folded, and before he proceeded his left hand would be searching beneath his waistcoat for his right lung, while his right was seeking refuge in his coat-tail pockets. Both would immediately emerge that with affectionate solicitude he might slowly embrace the air; and then he would fall into an attitude of dejection. Of late Lord Stratheden and Campbell had devoted a great deal of time and attention to the movement for the abolition of the London fog. He was always very industrious and very persistent. He got his title Stratheden from his mother.

The news of the death of Col. the Hon. Oliver Montagu, which has just taken place in Cairo, after an attack of lung and heart disease, followed by dropsy, has caused much grief in many quarters. A few days since his old regiment—the Blues—received from him, who was lately their Colonel, a telegram saying that he wished them all "Goodbye," that there was no longer any hope for him, and that they were all in his thoughts. Colonel Montagu was the third surviving son of the late Earl of Sandwich, and recently completed his 48th year. His principal military service was in the Egyptian Compaign of 1882, where he was present with the Royal Horse Guards, and took part in the engagements at El Magfar and Mahsama, and in the action of Kassassin, for which he was breveted lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, also receiving the medal and Khedival star. He held the position of Colonel commanding the Royal Horse Guards from 1887 until his retirement in 1891. The Colonel unsuccessfully contested the Southern Division of Huntingdonshire in the Conservative interest in 1885.

There is no foundation, says the "World" whatever for the report which has gone round the papers having originated with a newsagency, that when the Duke of Edinburgh vacates the Devonport command next August, "he will be offered an important post at the Admiralty." The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are to take up their permanent residence in Germany when the Duke leaves Devonport.

The "Daily News" gives the following account of a curious adventure of Mr. Asquith and one of his deputations at the Home Office:—"On the deputation to Mr. Asquith there were delegates from five distinct organisations, and the Home Office officials expecting only several ladies or gentlemen from each had made arrangements accordingly. When, however, the deputation poured into the Home Office shortly before three o'clock, it was in the form of a procession several hundred strong, and not half of those in it could even gain admission to the room appointed. On being appealed to, Mr. Asquith consented to an adjournment to the Foreign Office. Here, however, the large room that might have been available was being used for a meeting on the Behring Sea question, and in the end the largest room of all had to be taken.

"But owing to the suddenness of the demand for it there could be no preparation. A table and chair were put at one end for Mr. Asquith. The carpet, which had been rolled up, was placed in front, and was used as a seat by two or three reporters, the deputation, ladies as well as gentlemen, standing on the bare boards throughout the two hours that the proceedings lasted. The speaking began soon after three o'clock, but it was a quarter to five before the last of the deputation had finished. Meanwhile darkness had stolen over the room.

"When Mr. Asquith rose it was scarcely possible for him to see his auditors as he looked towards them from behind two shaded candles. As for the reporters, some sat on the roll of carpet and took the Home Secretary's speech on their knees; two knelt at the table and obtained a little light that way; and others stood and wrote as they could in the darkness. Some of the deputation speakers might have been cut short before the darkness came on, but Mr. Asquith courteously heard them, and when his turn came there could be no mistaking the enthusiasm."

Lady Brooke was, says the "World," decidedly the belle of the Warwick Hunt Ball, which was attended by all the county notables and many outsiders of the smart genus, who were included in the numerous house parties which had been arranged for the function.

NOTICES.

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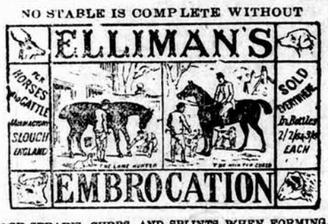

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FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

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Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

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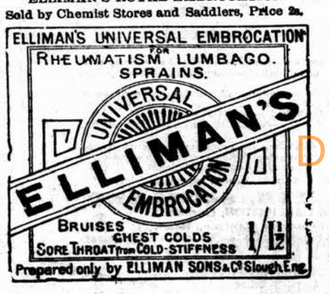

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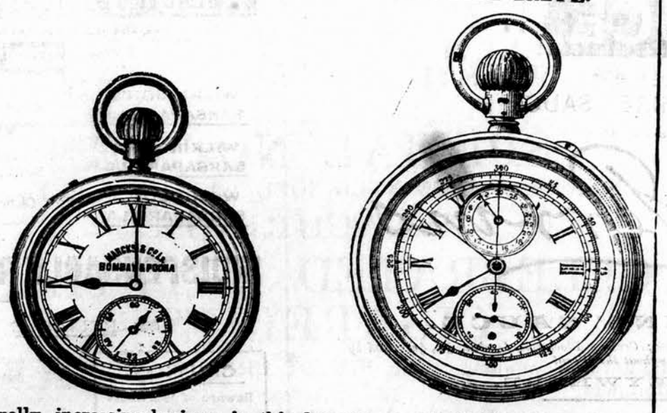

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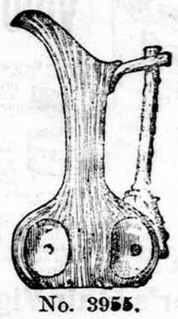
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